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## THE VICTORY AT MANILA.

## A SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED.

Through foreign sources we receive reports of a great victory won by Commo. Dewey over the Spanish fleet at the Philippine Islands. From Madrid comes the following official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Spanish Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, received at 8 p. m. May 1:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the west side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

"Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and the Mindanao were set on fire, and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into Baker Bay, where presumably the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered."

A dispatch to the London "Daily Mail" from Madrid says:

"The Americans are now moving on Manila, but there has been no capitulation yet. Gen. Augusti will probably defend the Plaza of Manila. The Spanish Ministers admit that the battle ended in the utter rout of the Spanish fleet, but they are resolved not to spare any efforts in the defence of the country. The Spanish warships Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla have been totally

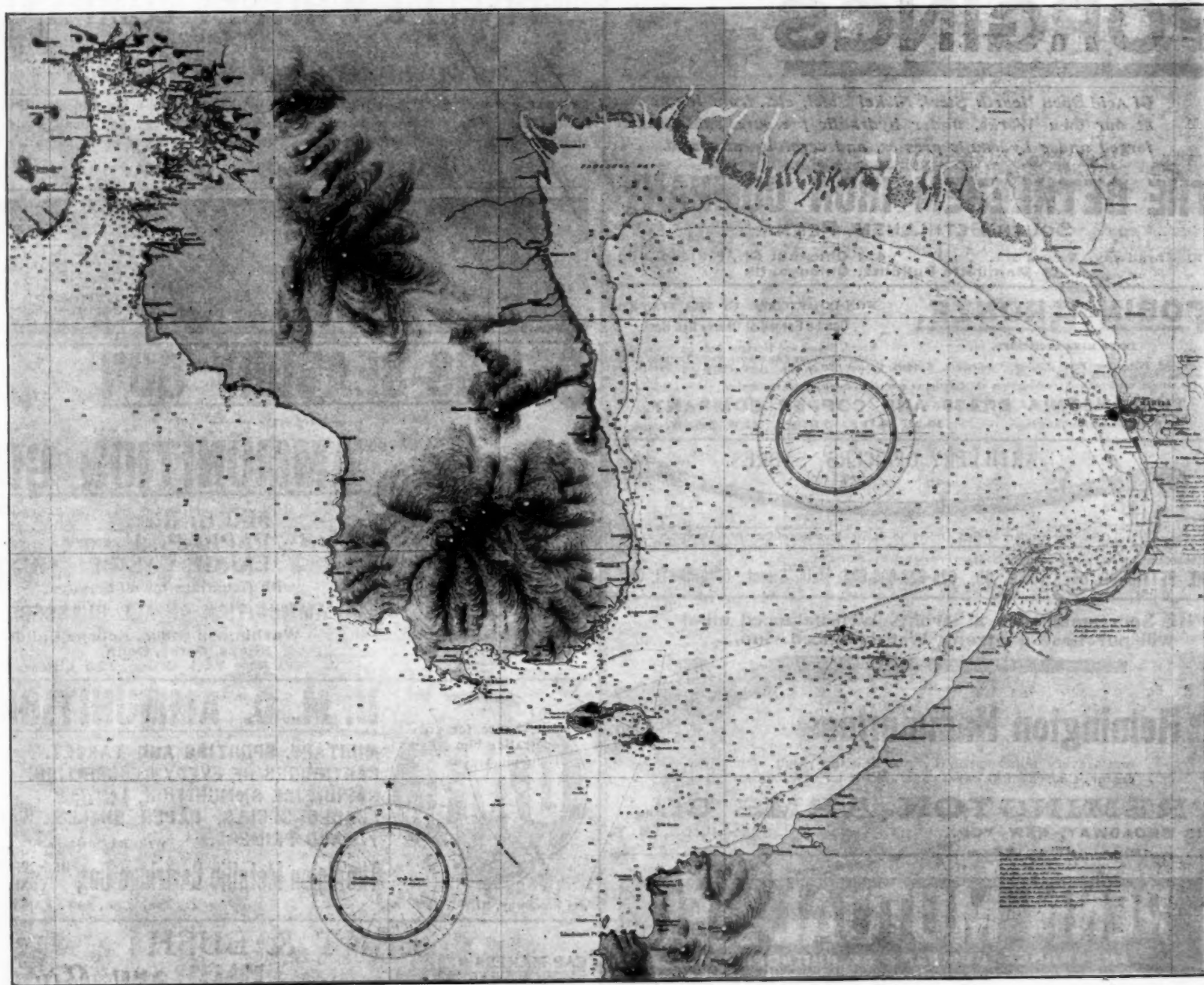
ment will be necessary to destroy Manila, if the shells are of such a description as will set houses on fire, the bulk of which there are of wood or bamboo. Only the public buildings are built of stone."

The cable between Hong Kong and Manila was cut fifty miles from the latter place. The last report received at Hong Kong stated that Commo. Dewey's squadron was off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there.

Other unofficial accounts report that there were two engagements between which Commo. Dewey withdrew his fleet.

"El Heraldo de Madrid" says that Adml. Montejó changed his flagship between the two encounters, in order the better to direct the maneuvers. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

The second engagement, according to "El Heraldo," was apparently begun by the Americans, after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish ships Mindanao and Ulloa suffered heavily. During this engagement the Cavite



Harbor of Manila, From the Government Chart. Figures Show the Depth of Water.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy, and volunteers is excellent."

An official telegram received at a later hour from the Governor General of the Philippines says:

"Adml. Montejó has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times," describing the engagement, says:

"The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monocacy entered the bay, under cover of darkness, by the smaller and safer Bocachica Channel. The forts of Corregidor Island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay, and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish fleet.

"Adml. Montejó a few days before went to Subig Bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his

burned. One vessel was purposely sunk, and the rest were damaged. The American squadron is believed to be much damaged."

A dispatch of May 2 from Madrid to the Paris "Temps" says that according to the latest dispatches the British Consul at Manila, in his visit to Commo. Dewey, made representations in behalf of the Consular Corps against the bombardment of the town. The dispatch continues: "French, British and German war vessels are in the roads at Manila. No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment. The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives. The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the London "Daily Mail," dated Monday, May 2, says:

"Commo. Dewey's squadron is off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila."

The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "It is suggested here that the half-breeds at the Manila Arsenal, who are rebels at heart, cut the cables connecting with the submarine mines, and thus enabled Commo. Dewey to force the harbor in safety. No real bombard-

forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

A London dispatch of Tuesday, May 3, states that the British Colonial Office received two cable messages from Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlement, the first of which arrived at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and the second at midnight.

The first dispatch announced that the United States squadron entered Manila harbor at daybreak on Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila Bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The American ships withdrew to their supply vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, whose name is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commo. Dewey requested the British Consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish Governor General, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The second cable dispatch announced that the Spanish Governor General had refused to surrender the torpe-



does, guns, and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commo. Dewey.

The Spanish Colonial Office, it is claimed, telegraphed to Madrid at the beginning of the bombardment before the cable was cut, as follows:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected. Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck. The batteries of the citadel, especially the six large guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire, and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

As nearly as can be made out, the force under command of Commo. Dewey was 1,755 officers and men. These were divided as follows:

- Olympia—400 officers and men.
- Baltimore—36 officers and 350 men.
- Concord—13 officers and 188 men.
- Boston—19 officers and 265 men.
- Petrel—10 officers and 122 men.
- Raleigh—20 officers and 202 men.
- McCulloch—10 officers and 120 men.

We give elsewhere a list of vessels with their officers according to latest orders: Comdr. Wildes had been in command of the Boston, and had been ordered to be relieved by Comdr. Lamberton. The belief is that Comdr. Lamberton has reached the squadron and succeeded Comdr. Wildes, but it is not positively known to be so. Since the last rolls were sent to the Department many men whose terms have expired have been sent home; other men shipped to take their places, may have arrived or may not; exchanges may have been made in the fleet for convenience or through necessity, and a list made out from the rosters of the last quarter of 1897 would be misleading.

The Spanish government at first attempted to conceal Dewey's victory from the people, who were led to believe his fleet had been repulsed. The true facts becoming known, the people became furious; mobs and disorder are reported to be everywhere prevalent, and Madrid and other towns under martial law. Indeed, the whole of Spain is in commotion and revolution is imminent.

At last reports the Philippine insurgents were occupying all the hills surrounding Manila, in a radius of ten to twenty miles, awaiting the arrival of the United States fleet, with which they proposed to co-operate in an attack upon Manila.

The British papers are loud in their praises of Commo. Dewey's success and daring, as well as Navy officers and others. Vice-Adml. Colomb, retired, of the Royal Navy, is thus quoted:

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Elcano.....	Gun vessel.....	524	157	116	Three 4.7-in. (Hontoria), two quick-firing, two muzzle loaders.
Marques del Duero....	Despatch vessel....	500	157	98	One 6.2-in. muzzle loading rapid-fire (Palliser), two 4.7-in. smooth bore, one muzzle loader.
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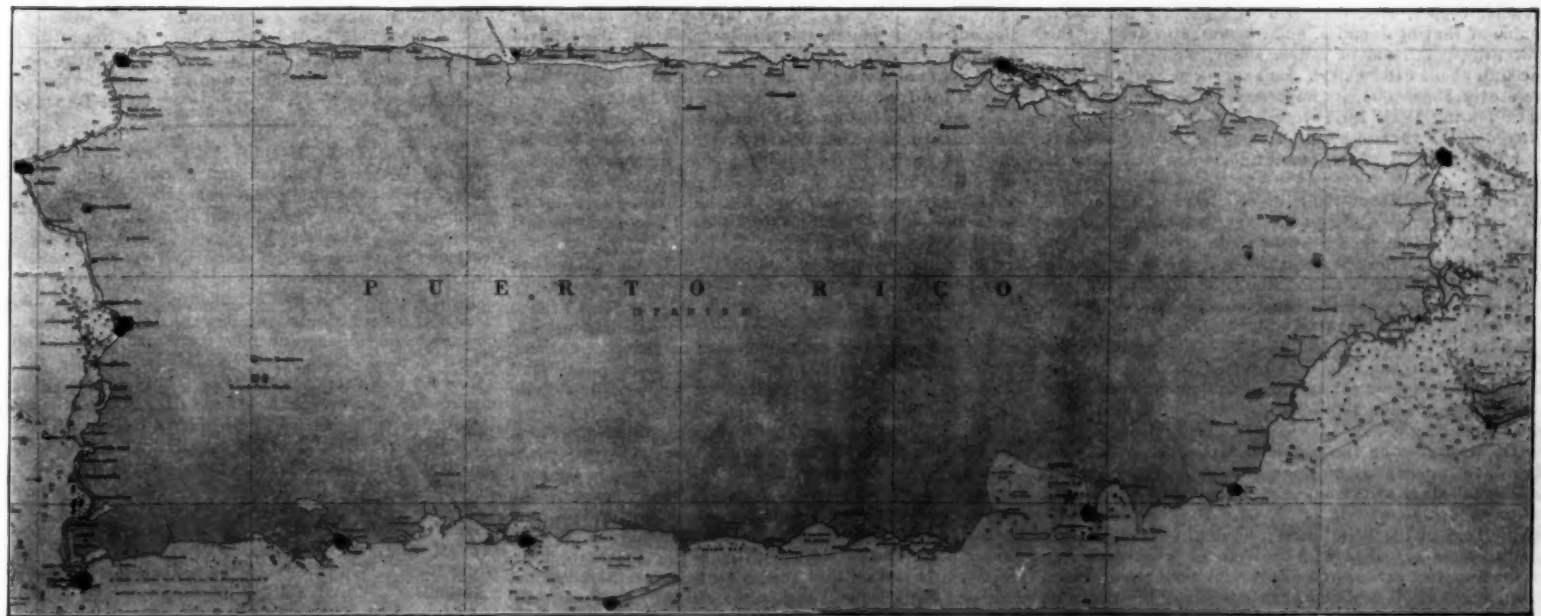
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#### PORTO RICO AS A STRATEGIC POINT.

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Verde, about 2,600 from the Canaries, and about 3,000 from Cadiz. Its importance as a strategic point in any naval operations—considered merely in its geographical position—is shown by the above figures. An examination of the map will show that by its occupation the United States will reasonably control the situation in the North Atlantic, enabling us to cover Cuba, send our vessels to protect our commerce where it is most liable to attack,



## THE VICTORY AT MANILA.

## A SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED.

Through foreign sources we receive reports of a great victory won by Commo. Dewey over the Spanish fleet at the Philippine Islands. From Madrid comes the following official dispatch from the Governor General of the Philippines to the Spanish Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, received at 8 p. m. May 1:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the west side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

"Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously, and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and the Mindanao were set on fire, and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into Baker Bay, where presumably the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered."

A dispatch to the London "Daily Mail" from Madrid says:

"The Americans are now moving on Manila, but there has been no capitulation yet. Gen. Augusti will probably defend the Plaza of Manila. The Spanish Ministers admit that the battle ended in the utter rout of the Spanish fleet, but they are resolved not to spare any efforts in the defence of the country. The Spanish warships Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla have been totally

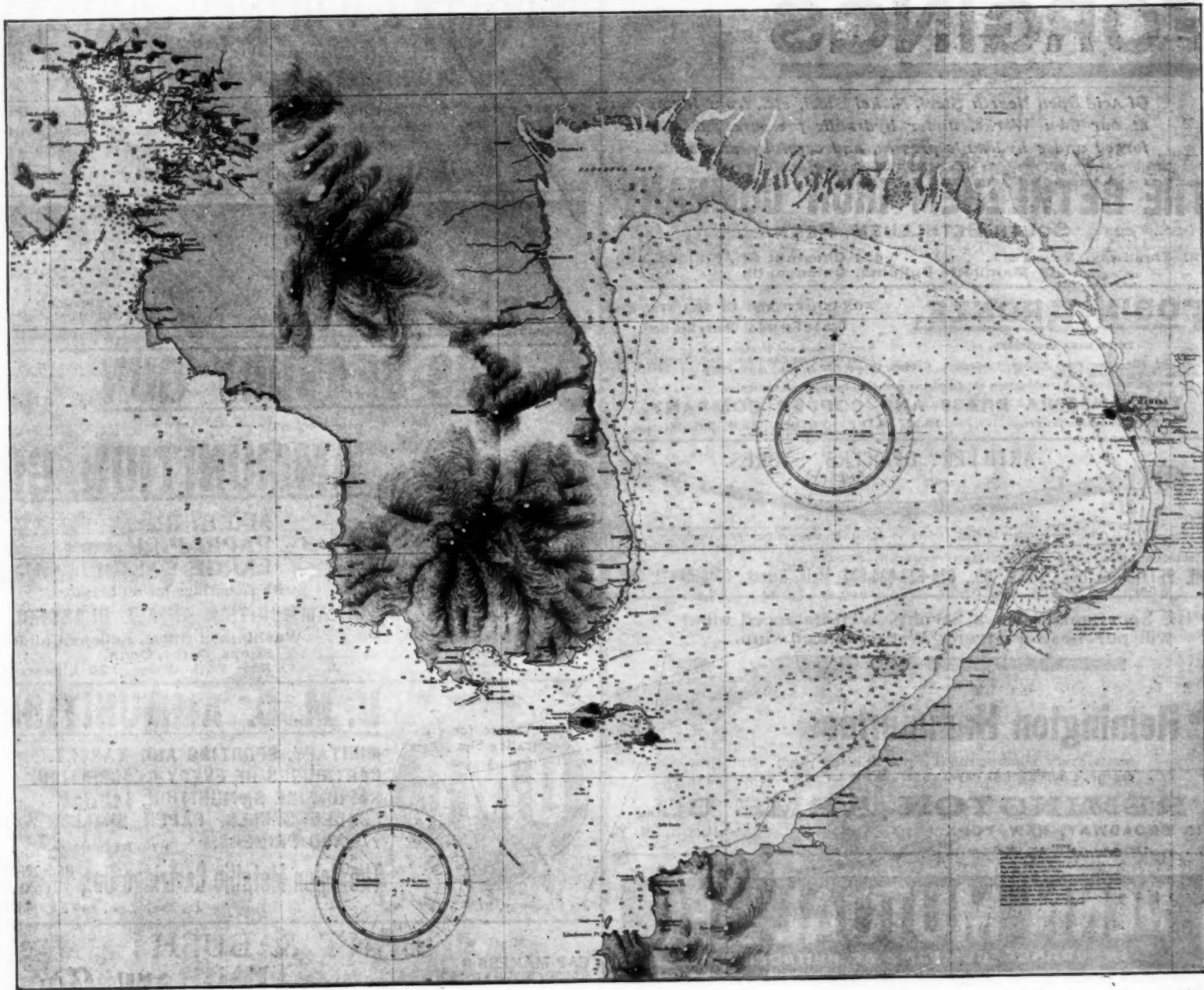
ment will be necessary to destroy Manila, if the shells are of such a description as will set houses on fire, the bulk of which there are of wood or bamboo. Only the public buildings are built of stone."

The cable between Hong Kong and Manila was cut fifty miles from the latter place. The last report received at Hong Kong stated that Commo. Dewey's squadron was off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there.

Other unofficial accounts report that there were two engagements between which Commo. Dewey withdrew his fleet.

"El Heraldo de Madrid" says that Adml. Montejó changed his flagship between the two encounters, in order the better to direct the maneuvers. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

The second engagement, according to "El Heraldo," was apparently begun by the Americans, after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish ships Mindanao and Ulloa suffered heavily. During this engagement the Cavite



Harbor of Manila, From the Government Chart. Figures Show the Depth of Water.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy, and volunteers is excellent."

An official telegram received at a later hour from the Governor General of the Philippines says:

"Adml. Montejó has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times," describing the engagement, says:

"The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monocacy entered the bay, under cover of darkness, by the smaller and safer Bocachica Channel. The forts of Corregidor Island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay, and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish fleet.

"Adml. Montejó a few days before went to Subig Bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his

burned. One vessel was purposely sunk, and the rest were damaged. The American squadron is believed to be much damaged."

A dispatch of May 2 from Madrid to the Paris "Temps" says that according to the latest dispatches the British Consul at Manila, in his visit to Commo. Dewey, made representations in behalf of the Consular Corps against the bombardment of the town. The dispatch continues: "French, British and German war vessels are in the roads at Manila. No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment. The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives. The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the London "Daily Mail," dated Monday, May 2, says:

"Commo. Dewey's squadron is off Corregidor Island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila."

The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:

"It is suggested here that the half-breeds at the Manila Arsenal, who are rebels at heart, cut the cables connecting with the submarine mines, and thus enabled Commo. Dewey to force the harbor in safety. No real bombard-

forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

A London dispatch of Tuesday, May 3, states that the British Colonial Office received two cable messages from Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlement, the first of which arrived at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and the second at midnight.

The first dispatch announced that the United States squadron entered Manila harbor at daybreak on Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila Bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The American ships withdrew to their supply vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, whose name is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commo. Dewey requested the British Consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish Governor General, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The second cable dispatch announced that the Spanish Governor General had refused to surrender the torpe-



does, guns, and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commo. Dewey.

The Spanish Colonial Office, it is claimed, telegraphed to Madrid at the beginning of the bombardment before the cable was cut, as follows:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected. Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck. The batteries of the citadel, especially the six large guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire, and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

As nearly as can be made out, the force under command of Commo. Dewey was 1,755 officers and men. These were divided as follows:

- Olympia—400 officers and men.
- Baltimore—38 officers and 350 men.
- Concord—13 officers and 188 men.
- Boston—19 officers and 265 men.
- Petrel—10 officers and 122 men.
- Raleigh—20 officers and 202 men.
- McCulloch—10 officers and 120 men.

We give elsewhere a list of vessels with their officers according to latest orders: Comdr. Wildes had been in command of the Boston, and had been ordered to be relieved by Comdr. Lamberton. The belief is that Comdr. Lamberton has reached the squadron and succeeded Comdr. Wildes, but it is not positively known to be so. Since the last rolls were sent to the Department many men whose terms have expired have been sent home; other men shipped to take their places, may have arrived or may not; exchanges may have been made in the fleet for convenience or through necessity, and a list made out from the rosters of the last quarter of 1897 would be misleading.

The Spanish government at first attempted to conceal Dewey's victory from the people, who were led to believe his fleet had been repulsed. The true facts becoming known, the people became furious; mobs and disorder are reported to be everywhere prevalent, and Madrid and other towns under martial law. Indeed, the whole of Spain is in commotion and revolution is imminent.

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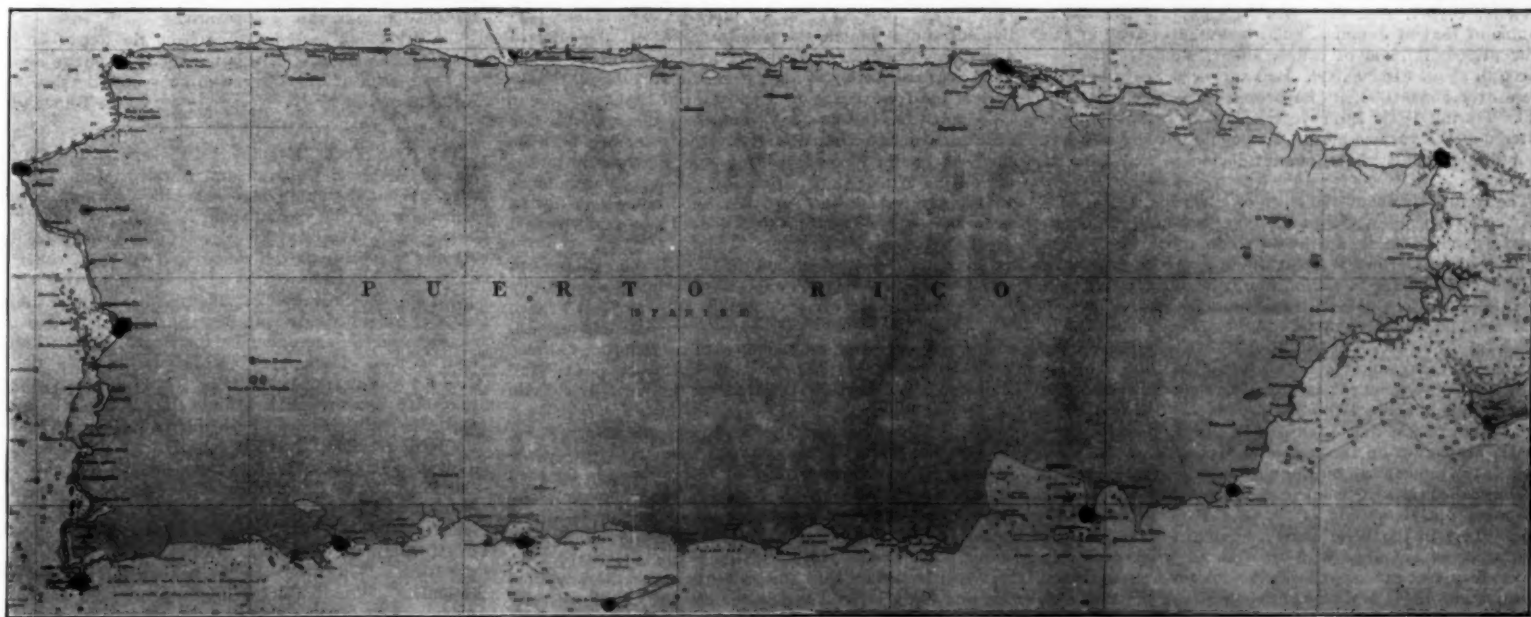
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The island of Porto (or Puerto) Rico is situated seventy miles east of Haiti, 1,025 miles from Key West, 500 miles from the east of Cuba, 1,500 from New York and Boston, 1,300 from Norfolk. It is 2,400 from Cape



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and be able to meet the Spanish fleets anywhere from Cadix to the Canaries. With it as a base of operation we can not only control the approaches to Cuba, but range east and north to meet any projected attack on our own coasts.

Holding Porto Rico, Cuba becomes a back number and will inevitably fall into our hands. It will fry in its own fat. The military occupation of Porto Rico should involve the use of a very reasonable force sufficient to control its ports and hold them for the uses of the Navy. We can accomplish it with the regular forces now at our disposal, allowing us ample time to put our volunteer army into shape for the conquest of Cuba later in the season.

Porto Rico is about 108 miles long by 37 wide. Its area is about three and one-half times that of Rhode Island, being 3,670 square miles. Its geographical contour is that of an irregular parallelogram; its physical conditions are those of most islands in tropical countries, i. e., mountains in the center and a moderate belt of level land on the coast. The average height of the mountain ranges which run east and west is about 1,500 feet. The highest peak, El Yungue, in the Sierra de Loquillo, in the northeast, is 3,000 feet in height. The low coast land ranges from five to ten miles in width. The island is well watered, having about 1,300 streams, nearly fifty of which are considerable rivers. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, and the island remarkably free from beasts of prey and serpents, although infested with rats, centipedes and mosquitoes.

The rainy season in Porto Rico does not begin until September and lasts until March. Owing to the hills the northern low lands have a superabundance of moisture, while the south suffers from drought, a resultant of the prevailing winds. It is extremely fertile, its staples being sugar and coffee and other tropical prod-

able to its occupancy by moderate forces. The great want is good roads and bridges, wheeled traffic along the coast being at times interrupted, but as we would simply need to occupy the three or four important seaports, that would not militate against our operations.

The island is the most healthy of the Antilles and the land breezes so constant at night in the other islands of the group are seldom felt here. The prevailing winds are E. and E.N.E., with frequent breezes from the north between November and March. Much injury is done at times by hurricanes.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

There is an undercurrent of opinion among leading Army and Navy officers that the present war may be the prelude to a general upheaval of nations, and that Anglo-Saxon civilization may possibly be pitted against the rest of the world. While no one cares to commit his views to paper, or to speak for publication, nevertheless, you can hear the matter very freely discussed in private circles. Nor is the wish father to the thought. On the contrary, the conclusion is reluctantly reached by "the logic of events."

The present century was ushered in by evolution and revolution in certain quarters of the globe, and the chances are that the twentieth century will share the same fate. For this mundane sphere is far from millennial happiness, and "wars and rumors of war" are likely to afflict nations for some time to come.

A rapid survey of the situation in Europe to-day shows on what a shaky basis many of the governments rest, and also that the Continent is nothing more or less than an armed camp. Italy is on the borderland of bankruptcy, and pretty evenly divided between the followers of the King and those of the Vatican. A change in the

Great Britain may have to face a combination of European forces. The Spanish war, like the report of a gun in the Alps, may serve to start an avalanche.

#### NAVY SELECTION IN WAR TIME.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Will you permit me to call attention to the fact that with the declaration of the present war the system of unmodified selection in the line of the Navy apparently ended, so far as the grade of Rear Admiral is concerned. If Section 1365, of the Revised Statutes, is to be followed there can be no promotions while the war lasts by seniority from the Commodores. This section is:

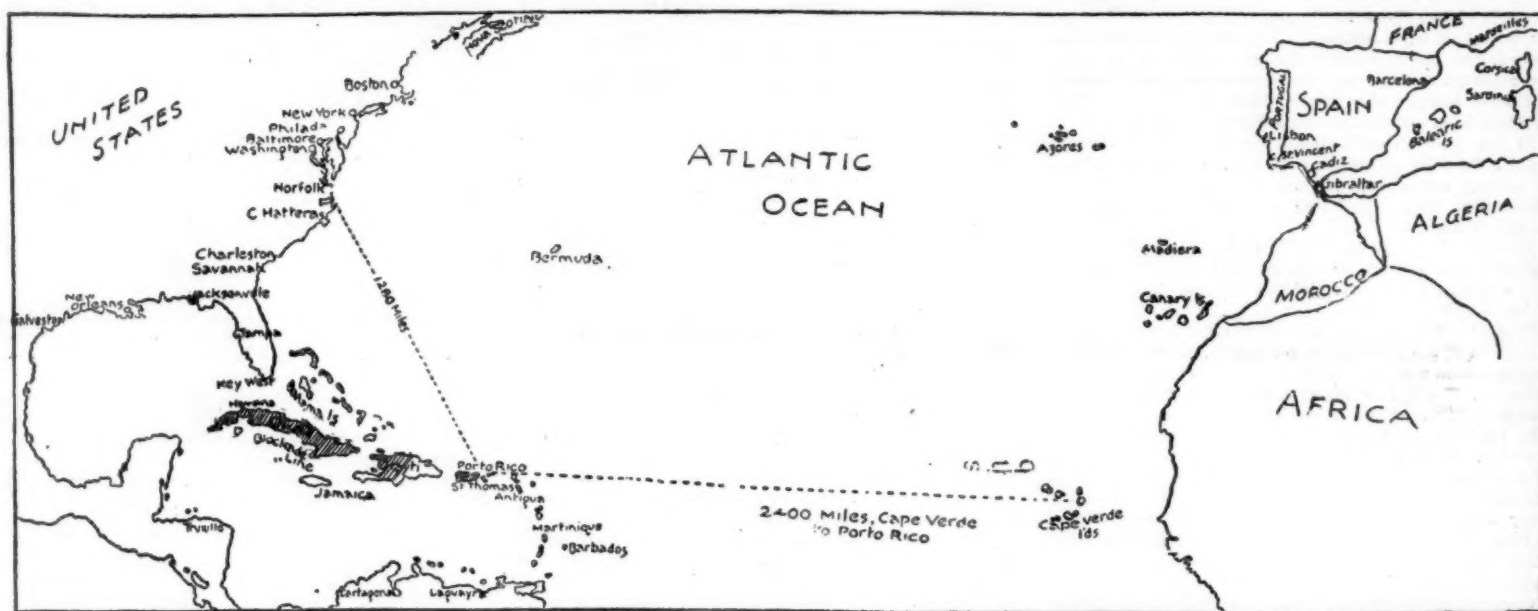
"During war Rear Admirals shall be selected from those officers on the active list, not below the grade of Commanders, who shall have eminently distinguished themselves by courage, skill and genius in their profession; but no officer shall be so promoted under this provision, unless, upon recommendation of the President by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service."

This is emphasized by the immediately following section:

"During peace, vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of Commodores subject to the examination according to law."

Inasmuch as all of the Rear Admirals on the active list retire for age within a year or so, it seems that if the war continues for a longer period we shall find ourselves without Rear Admirals, unless the President makes selection from the Commodores, Captains and Commanders. And that, despite "peaceful blockades," presupposes great deeds of individual distinction.

Meanwhile, there is the news from Manila, with every indication of magnificent work by Comdr. Dewey. If he is rewarded—and who does not hope that he may be—



Map Showing the Strategic Relations of Porto Rico.

ucts, tobacco, cotton, rice, yams, plantains, etc. Large herds of cattle are raised, and it has undeveloped mines of gold, copper, coal and salt. Its exports are about double of that of Jamaica, and amounted in 1896 in the four principal items of coffee, sugar, molasses and tobacco to about \$16,500,000. Its exports to Spain in 1895 were over \$6,000,000; its imports from it about \$9,000,000. During 1895, 1,077 vessels, about 1,000,000 tons, entered at the various ports. Its population is somewhat over 900,000, half white, one-third creoles, and the rest negroes.

The island has about 470 miles of telegraph, 137 of railway, and 170 miles projected. The railroads run, first, from Aquadilla in the northwest southerly through Mayaguez to San German; second, from Ponce on the south to Coamo eastward in the interior, and third, from San Juan Bautista on the northeast directly across the island southerly to Guayama. By building about thirty miles from San German to Ponce and twenty miles from Coamo to Guayama the island would be thoroughly in railroad connection. It is probable that this has been contemplated in the 170 miles projected. Its four principal harbors are San Juan on the north, Ponce on the south, Mayaguez on the west and Maquabo on the east. San Juan, the capital, on the northeast is situated on an island called Morro, connected with the mainland by bridges. Its population is 24,000. The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies, having a comparatively unobstructed entrance with a depth at wharves of ten to thirteen feet at low and eleven and one-half to fifteen at high water. It is a place of some strength. Ponce on the south is the largest town, having about 40,000 inhabitants. Mayaguez on the west has about 27,000. It has a good harbor for vessels not exceeding sixteen feet draft.

Porto Rico is a very valuable possession to Spain both strategically and financially. Its revenue for 1894-95 was 5,454,958 pesos; its expenditure, 3,905,067. A peso is about 93 cents in value. Compact and symmetrical, it could be occupied and held by a reasonable force and Spain deprived of a considerable revenue. Our fleets could then be to a great extent released for effective hostilities. The topographical conditions are favor-

chair of St. Peter may alone precipitate a crisis, for an aggressive Pope might not care to regard himself as a "prisoner." Austria's recent experiences with her parliament shows that a storm may break out there again any day. The trial of Zola in Paris, growing out of the Dreyfus case, indicates that even the Republique Française is far from being on a substantial basis.

So much for the internal troubles of the southern tier of States in the Old World; and no reference need be made to Spain, for everybody knows that she is tottering on the brink of revolution and rebellion, and is more than likely to sink into even less importance as a nation than she enjoys to-day; unless indeed her trials should awake her to a new life.

China and Turkey continue to be disturbing factors to any substantial peace in the Old World. England has its eyes on Russia every minute of the day, and France and Germany vie with one another in patching up alliances, offensive and defensive, with neighboring nations. In short, eternal vigilance is the price of peace, and diplomacy is sometimes strained to the utmost tension in preventing a war.

There is still another side to this condition of affairs. Indeed, the foreign powers showed their hand very clearly some weeks ago in attempting to intervene in the then impending Spanish war. Inside advices received here are to the effect that some of the powers were quite ready to go to the extent of forcible intervention. Whether or not England sides with us in the present controversy, it is certain that she prevented a coalition against us, and flatly refused to join the concert of the powers.

It may be asked, why should the nations over sea concern themselves so much in our affairs? The answer in a nutshell is, democratic ideas and institutions are getting too strong a foothold on the Continent to please those who believe in the existing order. Could this country be made to feel the mailed hand of monarchy, the tide of a republican form of government might be stemmed for a while. It was not so long ago when Europe was all aflame in the great movement for a constitutional form of government.

These are some of the reasons that lead Army and Navy officials to think that sooner or later America and

with the thanks of Congress and the President's recommendation, what is to prevent him from becoming senior Rear Admiral in the near future?

The foregoing sections came from the act of July 16, 1862, and as I am told, was not made in entire oblivion of the merits of an officer who subsequently rose to be Admiral of the Navy.

PARK BENJAMIN.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "The days of Daniel Webster, Calhoun and Seward, seem gone forever. What the public man generally does now is to encourage war, if he speaks about it at all." If the "Post" had sought to select three men more responsible than others for bringing on our Civil War, it could not have chosen better than to name Webster, with his eloquent speeches in behalf of union; Calhoun, with his doctrine of States' rights, and Seward, with his irrepressible conflict and his attacks upon the South. What matters it if a man closes his eyes and dwells upon the undoubted blessings of peace, if he sets in motion the forces that lead to war. It is always the civilian, the statesman, the politician who does this in this country; never the soldier. The "Post" is equally at fault in declaring as it does in effect that the press had no influence upon the War of the Revolution. True the press was insignificant then, but Hudson, in his "History of Journalism," records the fact that it had an important influence in stirring our forefathers up to rebellion. The office of the Boston "Gazette" was the headquarters of the revolutionists. Through its columns such men as Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Otis, Joseph Warren, Jonathan Mahew, Samuel Dexter, Oxenbridge Thatcher, and Samuel Cooper aroused the indignation of the colonists against Great Britain and made rebels, patriots and freemen of them all.

While the desire of the officers on the retired list to be useful to the Government in the present crisis is laudable, yet it seems to us to be imprudent on the part of officers who have been retired for total and permanent disability to ask for assignments to commands in the field. It is equivalent to asking the War Department to acknowledge the record in their cases to be erroneous.



## GRADUATING DAY AT WEST POINT.

We congratulate the young men of the graduating classes of the Military and Naval Academy upon their early entrance into the service. If their advent is somewhat premature we are confident that they will give proof that they have all the best characteristics of the full grown graduate. They are fortunate in securing their commissions in advance of the influx of others who may find places in our enlarged Army and Navy. They are still more fortunate in securing so early the opportunity for active service which the professional soldier covets. If the services of graduation at West Point last week were less formal than usual they were made more than usually impressive because of the circumstances of the time. The interval between the announcement of the date set for the Military Academy graduation class of '98, and its accomplishment, was too brief to admit of the arrival of friends from a distance, but the chapel was filled to overflowing by the residents of the post and vicinity when the exercises were opened at 5 p. m. An air of solemnity, utterly at variance with the usual gay bustle and excitement, characterized the proceedings. The Cadets occupied the main body of the church, the graduates being seated in the front pews. The members of the Academic Board were placed in the side pews to the right of the chancel. The following was the programme carried out: 1. Music U. S. Military Academy Band. 2. Prayer, Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain. 3. Music. 4. Delivery of Diplomas by the Superintendent. 5. Music. 6. Address, Prof. Peter S. Michie. 7. Music. 8. Benediction, Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain.

The audience remained standing during the performance of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." A touch of brightness was lent to the occasion by Prof. Michie's address, through which a happy vein of humor ran, evoking hearty appreciation from the Cadets. Prof. Michie, speaking as a man who had undergone a similar experience, was well calculated to give advice and counsel to younger men, having left the Academy at the outbreak of the Civil War; and there was sober and serious consideration of the gravity of the situation, a recital of his own experience under fire, and a hearty commendation of the graduates, from the head man of the class to the last of the immortals.

The delivery of diplomas was accompanied by the usual hearty cheering as each man stepped forward in answer to his name. To each was given a good share of applause, but to the football men and to the "little" man it was dealt in double measure.

The graduates left by the 6:07 West Shore train. The men assigned to the Engineer Corps have been ordered to report at once at Washington to the Chief; the others may repair to their homes until further orders.

## FOREIGN OPINIONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

One of the soldiers of adventure who took part in our Civil War was a Frenchman named Gustav Paul Cluseret. He was appointed at the time when to have worn a uniform anywhere was sufficient credential for a high commission in our volunteer Army. Cluseret was first made Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 10, 1862, and was appointed Brigadier General October 14, 1862. He resigned March 2, 1863, and returned to France, where he subsequently took part with the Commune, serving it as Secretary of War during the dark days of mob rule in Paris. Educated a soldier, and having many opportunities to distinguish himself, Cluseret has never won fame except as an agitator and a marplot. But of course if he does not know how to accomplish results himself, he is quite competent to instruct others in war, as is shown by the report of an interview with him appearing in the Paris "Figaro" and translated for the New York "Sun." Speaking of the volunteers of our Civil War with whom he served Cluseret says:

"Having commanded them for four years, I know them. They are honest and brave fellows, politicians above everything else, but as professional soldiers they amount to nothing. Not one single military genius came out of the war of secession. From a tactical point of view there was not one conception or one skillful maneuver. But the triumph of numbers, of money and of the essential quality of the Yankee race, good sense and tenacity, is beyond question. I was at Gettysburg and at Antietam, where stupid masses were commanded by stupidity in the presence of death. There was not a movement, not a conception. Two lines of men were mowed down during an entire day by 150 pieces of artillery. What was the result? Alignment in death as in life. Go to Antietam to-day, and there you will find 30,000 dead in line on their backs, instead of being on their legs, with crosses of wood over their heads instead of muskets in their hands—incapable of moving, dead, just as they were when living—alignment in immovability, that is all. Grant was grossly ignorant; he did not possess the smallest idea of maneuvering. The only maneuverer was Stonewall Jackson, my adversary. The latter maneuvered rapidly, and I naturally was obliged to do the same thing."

This was an experience not peculiar to Gen. Cluseret, and he therefore makes no valuable contribution to war history. But he does add to our information of the battle of Cross Keys, declaring that he, with his forces, made nine consecutive charges on Stonewall Jackson between 3 and 9 p. m. Any mathematician can figure out that this represents one and one-half charges per hour, and we can very readily comprehend that at the termination of the ninth charge only a few thousand exhausted men should have remained to Gen. Cluseret. It has always been assumed that one consecutive charge was Gen. Cluseret's normal effort, and military courtesy delicately refrained from stating its direction. At the battle of Cross Keys some seventeen regiments were engaged and 125 men were killed and 500 wounded on the Union side. If Gen. Cluseret is correct, therefore, there must have remained 16,375 exhausted men, not counting the officers of his staff, of whose final disposition he gives no definite account.

Describing an incident of the war Cluseret says: "The whole Yankee character is in this episode. Good sense and colossal energy. Would it be possible to charge any European troops nine times in succession upon the same objective point and make them fight from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening without food and without repose? No, sir! The Yankees are proud patriots. They will spend their last dollar, fight to the bitter end, and triumph, per fas et nefas. Make no mistake about that!"

Another foreign observer says: "Physically the Yankee 'Tommy Atkins' is a fine fellow enough: deep-chested, bull-throated, and hard as nails. You will never find in a United States regiment the undersized weaklings so common in many armies. The reason is that the high rates of pay attract to the colors many more recruits than are actually required, of whom, of course, only the best are enlisted. Formerly men of any nationality were

accepted, provided they fulfilled the necessary physical requirements and were willing to take the oath of allegiance. Of late years, however, only American-born citizens are supposed to be sworn in. Nevertheless, fully 50 per cent. are of foreign extraction."

Our Army drew increased pay from the day when the President approved the bill declaring that a state of war existed. The lowest pay of privates in the Army is increased from \$13 per month to \$15.60. As the pay of the non-commissioned officers is increased in the same proportion, the incentives to enlistment will be greater than before the passage of the bill.

There is much excitement in the chemical trade because sulphur has been declared contraband of war, and the Spaniards are supposed to be watching to capture our supply afloat. The consumption of sulphur in the United States in 1892 was 243,154 tons. Of this supply 189,010 tons, including brimstone and pyrites, was imported, and 55,147 tons was domestic. There is no reason why we should not get all the sulphur we want in this country without going abroad. 44 per cent. of sulphur is obtained from pyrites, and we have deposits of pyrite in Virginia and Massachusetts. Of sulphur Cove Creek, Utah, furnishes 2,000 tons annually, and large deposits are known to exist in Wyoming, California and Arizona, and in Louisiana, the chief deposits in the United States being 230 miles west of New Orleans and twelve miles from Lake Charles.

A correspondent, referring to Commo. George Dewey, U. S. N., writes: "He is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the Navy. Men who have served with him do not hesitate to say that he is a born strategist and fighter, a clear-headed and skillful commanding officer. He is a firm believer in the truth of the old maxim, 'Nothing venture, nothing have,' and has always been ranked among the most daring of American naval officers. But with his readiness to take chances there has always been exhibited the saving qualities of good judgment and horse-sense. Socially Commo. Dewey is much liked. He is one of the finest looking men in the Navy, which is saying a great deal, and has sometimes been known as 'Gentleman George,' the same sobriquet which was long applied to the late George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. He is a great clubman and a huntsman of no mean repute. In riding to the hounds he has often distinguished himself, while as a daring horseman he probably has no superior in this country. He is also an all round athlete."

The sympathy of France with Spain is illogical. France as a republic has set herself up as the champion of humanity, progress and liberty; yet by her action she approves the inhuman conduct of Spain in her dealings with Cuba, condemns us for our efforts to aid the oppressed, accuses us of unworthy motives and unwarranted interference in the affairs of Spain. Looking at the history of France we find that her conduct toward Spain has not been neighborly. In the last century she forced Phillip V. upon the throne of Spain. Napoleon at a later date made his brother King of that monarchy. During the Carlist war France became the base of operations of the Pretender. A Spanish princess was forced to marry the Duke of Montpensier, so as to secure the Spanish succession to the French. In 1870 she went to war with Germany because a German prince, a relative of the King of Prussia, was a candidate for the Spanish throne. Charges of unwarranted interference in the affairs of Spain against us come with bad grace from a country with such a record as France is shown to have in this connection.

The fathers of the Constitution in providing for the organization of militia believed that they had thereby furnished the general Government with a ready means for prompt and efficient action in case of war. Under the conditions of warfare and military science then prevailing the militia system inaugurated by the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1795, was wise and proper, but the great changes and progress made during the past century demand to-day qualifications of the modern soldier not attainable by the means afforded under these antiquated militia laws. Loth to recognize these defects, ignoring the lessons of history, living in fancied security from attack by a foreign foe, and believing the genius of the American to be equal to any emergency, we have exhibited to the world the remarkable spectacle of declaring war and then proceeding to pass laws for the raising and organizing of a volunteer army. Under these laws our militia, or so-called National Guard, has been forced to resolve itself into a debating society for the purpose of deciding whether it will serve the country. Further comment on the present militia system is unnecessary.

The following circular has been issued by Mr. R. M. Thompson, president of the Naval Academy Alumni Association of New York, for the information of members: "In anticipation of the law now pending in Congress creating a Volunteer Navy, the Navy Department will establish examining boards at Boston, New York, Washington and other points for the examination of persons applying for commissions. Any graduate of the Naval Academy can obtain permission to appear before the Boards by applying to the Bureau of Navigation, and by passing a physical examination will probably obtain a commission in the grade held by him at the time he resigned. If he applies for a higher grade he will have to pass an examination such as a naval officer would have to pass who was being promoted to the same grade. The orders that have been actually issued from the Navy Department provide for commissions up to and including the grade of Lieutenant, but the Conference Committee between the Senate and House have changed the proposed law so as to admit of issuing commissions up to and including the grade of Commander."

Comdr. J. D. Graham, U. S. N., retired, says: "I have had somewhat to do with monitors, have commanded several of them, and I have no hesitation in saying I think them the finest sea boats in the world, and as gun platforms they cannot be surpassed. They have very little lateral motion, and their rise and fall in a seaway is so slight it can hardly be noticed. The water washes over the bows and rushing aft as if it would envelop the ship and frighten to death a landlubber, will strike the turret and wash off each side and amount to nothing. I was attached to the expedition that Stuyvesant refers to, also. He was the navigator of the monitor and I was navigator of the old Augusta that conveyed them. She was a large side-wheel steamer, of very broad beam, and considered a very steady vessel in a sea, and rolled very easily. Capt. Beaumont, who commanded the monitor, told me that when we left St. Johns, N. F., to go across the Atlantic, he inverted a tumbler on his bureau and on top of that he placed a wine glass, which he filled with sherry, and that not a drop was spilled from it during the trip. During that time we had a rough trip, in which the old Ashcroft which was with us was rolling from 20 to 30 degrees; the Augusta was rolling 13 degrees, and the monitor 2 degrees. You can readily

see the comparison. I am a firm believer in them and think if they are given good speed and modern guns, they will whip anything brought against them, and should like to see it tested in this present scrap that we are having."

The present war revives the agitation for a separate head for the artillery and the creation of a department of coast fortifications. The artillery complain that they are hampered by being put under the control, in matters strictly relating to the artillery service, of officers of other arms of the service, who may never have seen the inside of a fortification.

The gathering of the regiments of our regular Army into large camps gives an opportunity for friendly interchanges between officers who have not met before in years. A similar experience occurred at the time Gen. Taylor organized his Army of Occupation for the invasion of Mexico, but the regular troops were too much scattered during the Civil War and too much taken up to give an opportunity for similar greetings.

A war chamber has been established at the White House. War maps of Cuba, the West Indies, and the entire eastern and western hemispheres have been arranged upon the walls for the convenience of the President. Three sets of telegraphic instruments have been placed in the room for the transmission of information to the President direct from all points of the globe. The "war chamber" will be locked from the inside, so that the doorway through which visiting statesmen have hitherto passed en route to the President's room is blocked until further orders.

In a letter to the New York "Sun" from Tampa John R. Spears says: "For weeks past the naval squadron here has been receiving supplies of various kinds. They came, for the greater part, by steamer from New York, and were perhaps four days en route, though some came by rail to Tampa, and arrived within three days. When guns were to be shipped to the new fortress here the Quartermaster's Department of the Army chartered a three-masted schooner, and by the blessing of a kind Providence she arrived at the end of two weeks. With ordinary winds it would have taken the vessel a month to get here. With continued good luck those guns will be ready for use on May 1. And yet the two emplacements were ready for the 8-inch guns two months ago."

The danger of prophecy is illustrated by this extract from the London "United Service Gazette" of March 19: "It is now felt that no importance must be attached to the absurdly alarmist rumors which continue to be poured in upon us as to the relations of Spain with the United States. In diplomatic circles nothing but derision is expressed at any suggestion of possible hostilities. Every one knows that the two powers have lately had some little controversies to adjust, that owing to recent events both the United States and Spain have been compelled to contemplate eventualities, and attempt to make their respective preparations accordingly; but that is a very different affair from really impending war. There is no chance whatever of a serious rupture between the two countries, however the quidnuncs and eager pessimists may talk. What is thought to be much more on the cards is an alliance for certain purposes between Great Britain and the States, but even that is in the future."

The material results following the bombardment of one of our coast towns would be so insignificant and the moral results so damaging to Spain that it is not likely that any Spanish naval officer would be guilty of any such folly. The only apparent chance of bombardment would be in the event of a successful attack in force upon one of our seaport towns. In that case the bombardment would be only an incident to the loss of the town and would be undertaken for the purpose of forcing surrender or capitulation. When a vessel is at sea in danger at any moment of an attack from an enemy, ammunition and coal are too precious to be expended in the mere pyrotechnics of war. As Gen. Borgnis Desbrodes shows in a calculation based upon the bombardment of Marseilles 6,000 shells fired into a town would do damage merely equivalent to the destruction of ten or twelve buildings. The effect of the expenditure of a large amount of ammunition on the city of Charleston, S. C., during our Civil War were too insignificant to have any effect on the general result.

In his "Recollections" Charles A. Dana says: "The great soldier of the Army of the Potomac was Gen. Humphreys. He was the chief of staff to Gen. Meade, and was a strategist, a tactician and an engineer. Humphreys was a fighter, too, and in this an exception to most engineers. He was a very interesting figure. He used to ride about in a black felt hat, the brim of which was turned down all around, making him look like a Quaker. He was very pleasant to deal with, unless you were fighting against him, and then he was not so pleasant. He was one of the loudest swearers that I ever knew. The men of distinguished and brilliant profanity in the war were Gen. Sherman and Gen. Humphreys. I could not mention any others to be classed with them. Gen. Logan was a strong swearer, but he was not a West Pointer; he was a civilian. Sherman and Humphreys would swear to make everything blue when some dispatch had not been delivered correctly or they were provoked. Humphreys was a very charming man and quite destitute of vanity. I think he had consented to go and serve with Meade as chief of staff out of pure patriotism. He preferred an active command and, eventually, on the eve of the end succeeded to the command of the 2d Corps, and bore a conspicuous part in the Appomattox campaign."

The Washington "Post" thinks that kites are to play an important part in warfare. Experiments with kites at Governors Island, in New York harbor, have conclusively proven that it is possible to send up a camera from inside the lines of one army—the camera being attached to a kite—and take an accurate photograph of the intrenchments or position of the enemy thereby, and to learn in fairly accurate fashion their number. On several occasions this year in New York photographs have been taken of parades in this fashion, and with the very best possible results. To suggest that this could be done fifteen months ago would have provoked derision. By means of kites Comdr. R. G. O. Tupper, R. N., has succeeded in establishing telephonic communication between the Daring and the Dauntless. The kite used was of the regulation sort, except that it was minus a tail. It was six feet long and three feet wide at the broadest point. In place of the tail the kite carried two wires, one of which was retained on board the Daring, the instructional torpedo boat destroyer, from which the experiments were conducted. The kite remained suspended, secured by two lines, for more than four hours, during which time communication between the Daring and the Dauntless was uninterrupted.



## GENERAL OFFICES OF VOLUNTEERS.

## TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

We give here a list of the general officers of volunteers appointed this week with a personal sketch of each one.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., An officer of long and varied service; served during the entire war as an officer of the 2d U. S. Artillery; in 1881 was appointed to the Inspector General's Department and reached the head of the corps in 1889.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A. Has a fine war record as an officer of Volunteers; was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 22d U. S. Infantry in 1866, and in 1893 was appointed Brigadier General. Is a splendid disciplinarian and every inch a soldier.

Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger. Fought against Victor Emmanuel in the papal guards; came to this country early in the war and in 1861 was appointed Captain of the 14th U. S. Infantry. He was Colonel of the 15th New York Cavalry in 1865. In 1895 he was appointed Brigadier General. Is a dashing soldier, fully capable of high command.

Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter. Served during the entire war as an officer of Michigan troops, up to Colonel; was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 41st U. S. Infantry in 1866 and reached his present rank May 3, 1897. He is an officer of great energy and good executive abilities.

Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Graham. An artillery officer since 1855, with a splendid war record; sturdy, aggressive, an expert of the experts in the artillery arm of the service. "Billie" Graham, as he is familiarly termed, is an officer for the country to be proud of.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade. One of our younger general officers. A cavalryman of the finest type; an excellent war record as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Volunteers; was appointed First Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry in 1861, became Colonel of the 5th Cav. in 1887 and Brigadier General in 1897.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam. Another officer with a fine record as an officer of Volunteers during the war. Was appointed Major 38th U. S. Inf. in the reorganization of 1866, and attained his present grade in 1897.

Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, of Delaware. Graduated from West Point July 1, 1860, and at the outbreak of the war was in the topographical engineers. His career throughout was one of brilliancy and daring, and he has been considered one of the best cavalrymen produced by the rebellion. He was breveted no less than six times for gallant and meritorious service, and became a Major General of Volunteers April 20, 1865. In a campaign of twenty-eight days in Georgia his troops captured five fortified cities, 23 stands of colors, 288 guns, and 6,820 prisoners. Jefferson Davis was captured by part of his force May 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. Was graduated from West Point at the head of his class and was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Cavalry on graduation July 1, 1856, and a Second Lieutenant of the 2d Cav. Jan. 1, 1858. He became a First Lieutenant of the same regiment March 31, 1861, resigning to enter the Confederate service, in which he rose to the rank of Major General. He has since been a Congressman, Governor of Virginia, and Consul General.

Maj. Gen. William J. Sewell, of New Jersey. Was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America when only 11 years old. When the Civil War broke out he was mustered into the United States service as a Captain of the 5th New Jersey Volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Mott was disabled by a severe wound and Sewell took charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it, and achieved one of the successes of the war. He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers and Major General at the close of the war for meritorious services. Gen. Sewell was elected a United States Senator in 1880 and again in 1895. His term would not expire until 1901. He has been in command of the New Jersey National Guard for some time, having been connected with it since 1873.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. Was graduated from West Point July 1, 1859, being assigned to the dragoons, and was transferred to the mounted rifle-men Sept. 1, 1860, as a Second Lieutenant. He resigned at the outbreak of the rebellion, joining the Confederates, in whose army he became, next to Stuart, perhaps, the most dashing cavalry leader, and receiving the rank of Major General. He is now a Congressman from the Eighth Alabama district, and had served in six previous Congresses.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson. Was appointed an officer of the regular Army from civil life in 1861; served with gallantry and efficiency during the war and reached his Colonelcy in 1866. A fine intellectual officer, with great firmness of character and personal individuality.

Col. Charles E. Compton. An officer with an undeniable war record as enlisted man and officer of Volunteers; appointed Major 40th U. S. Inf. in 1866; went to the Cavalry in 1870 and attained his Colonelcy in 1887.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold. Was graduated from West Point in 1859 and promoted to the Cavalry, with which he has served ever since, attaining a Colonelcy in 1891. An officer of large experience and expert at the handling of troops. Has fine war record.

Col. John S. Poland. Was graduated from West Point in 1861; promoted to the Infantry and has served in that arm ever since, attaining his Colonelcy (17th Inf.) in 1891. Is a splendid disciplinarian and executive officer, whose regiment is one of the best in the service.

Col. John S. Bates. Appointed from civil life, First Lieutenant 11th U. S. Inf. in 1861; served with efficiency and gallantry during the war, attained his Colonelcy in 1892. Is one of our best tacticians and abundantly equipped to handle large bodies of troops.

Col. Andrew G. Burt. "Andie" Burt, as he is familiarly termed, was appointed to the U. S. Infantry from civil life at the beginning of the war, 1861, and came out of it a Captain with an excellent record; attained his Colonelcy in 1892; is an all-round officer, energetic and experienced, with many years arduous service on the Western frontiers.

Col. Simon Snyder. Appointed Second Lieutenant 5th U. S. Inf. from civil life in 1861 and has served with that arm ever since, attaining his Colonelcy in 1892. His war record is excellent and since its close he has had much and hard frontier service against hostile Indians. He holds a brevet for gallantry at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, in 1877.

Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins. Appointed from civil life as Second Lieutenant U. S. Inf. in 1861; served with efficiency during the war. He attained his Colonelcy in 1894 and is the present commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School. Is an able tactician and fine disciplinarian.

Col. Royal T. Frank. Was graduated from West Point in 1858 and promoted to the Infantry, and served in that arm until 1870, when he was transferred to the Artillery. Has a splendid record during and since the war, is one of our ablest Artillery officers and is the present Commandant of the Artillery School.

Col. Jacob F. Kent. Was graduated from West Point in 1861 and appointed to the Infantry. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Inspector General of Volunteers, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and served as such,

with gallantry and efficiency, until August, 1865. He attained his Colonelcy in 1895. He is an ideal executive officer.

Col. Samuel S. Sumner. "Sam" Sumner, as he is familiarly called, is a "beau sabreur"; appointed Second Lieutenant of U. S. Cavalry in 1861, he soon showed his mettle and from what stock he sprang, and has maintained the honor of the Army and his name ever since. He attained his Colonelcy in 1896.

Col. Francis L. Guenther. A splendid all-round officer, who was graduated from West Point in 1859. Appointed to the Artillery, he has served with it ever since, attaining his Colonelcy in 1896. His war record is of the best and he is abundantly qualified for his new position.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art. Was graduated from West Point in 1860 and appointed to the Artillery; comes of the distinguished Pennington family. Served from October, 1864, to July, 1865, as Colonel of the 3d New Jersey, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General. Attained his Colonelcy in 1896. A very able officer and one of our very best artillerymen.

Col. Guy V. Henry. Who does not know "Guy V. Henry"? Another "beau sabreur," Colonel of the 10th "brunettes." He was graduated in 1861 and appointed to the Artillery in 1863. Was appointed Colonel of the 40th Massachusetts Inf., and served gallantly in the field with it until 1865. His record since as an Indian fighter is a matter of War Department history. He has had more hard knocks in active service since the war than almost any other officer.

Col. John I. Rodgers. Was a graduate from West Point in 1861; promoted to the Artillery and has served with that arm ever since, attaining his Colonelcy in 1897. It is needless to expatiate upon the qualifications of this distinguished artilleryman. Everybody in the Army and a great many out of it know that they are second to none.

Col. Louis H. Carpenter. A cavalryman, every inch of him; rose from the ranks; was appointed Second Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cav. in 1862; served from 1864 to 1866 as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, and since the war has added to his fine record. He attained his Colonelcy in 1897. He made himself an excellent reputation as the Director of the Cavalry School.

Col. Samuel B. M. Young. Served during the war from private to Colonel of Pennsylvania Volunteers and got his brevet of Brigadier General for gallantry during the final campaign of the war under General Grant. A firm, active minded officer with a varied experience and many years of hard service.

Col. John M. Bacon. Served as an officer of Kentucky Cavalry during the war. Was appointed Captain of 9th U. S. Cavalry (from civil life) in 1866, and attained his Colonelcy in 1897. He has proved his capability and soldierly qualities in many trying and responsible positions, and is fully equipped for his advanced position.

Col. Edward B. Williston. Appointed from civil life, Second Lieutenant 2d U. S. Art., his whole service from then until now has been with that arm. His service has been varied and his experience large. Is one of our foremost artillerymen of to-day. Attained his Colonelcy recently in one of the new regiments.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton. Served from Sergeant to Lieutenant Colonel of Indiana troops during the entire war and made an enviable record, which he has maintained ever since. Was appointed to the regular Army in 1866, and was appointed to the Inspector General's Department in 1888. His record as an Indian fighter is too well known to require extended reference.

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall. Served from private to Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers during the entire war, and made an excellent record as a hard fighter. He had been appointed Second Lieutenant 4th U. S. Inf. in 1861, and attained his present grade in 1894. He is admirably equipped for his new position.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan. Enlisted in 1857 and went through most of the non-commissioned grades, and was appointed Second Lieutenant 10th U. S. Inf. in 1863. His war record is of the best. He was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department in 1886. Gen. Schwan is a firm, vigilant officer of great determination.

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow. Was a graduate from West Point in 1860, eighth in his class and was at once promoted to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. His service during and since the war has been of the highest order, and it is not too much to say that his reputation in his corps is second to none.

Lieut. Col. Adna R. Chaffee. Rose from the ranks and as First Sergeant of Troop K, 6th Cav.; was appointed Second Lieutenant of that regiment in 1863. He fought with honor on many a hard fought field, and attained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1897. He is an officer of very wide experience, and as Acting Inspector General for several years showed unusual capability and efficiency.

Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, 14th Inf. Served with much efficiency during the war as an officer of Connecticut Volunteers, etc. Was appointed Captain 14th U. S. Inf. in 1867, and attained his present grade recently. He is an able and intellectual officer.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates. Was graduated in 1865, and promoted to the 2d U. S. Cav.; served with efficiency and much arduous service until 1875 when he was appointed to the Pay Department.

## THE SITUATION.

The military and naval situation since the date of our last issue has materially changed. The decisive victory of Commo. Dewey's squadron at Manila, of which we give the details thus far received, has altered the condition of affairs in the Pacific. So far as the facts are known it would appear that we are not only in possession of Manila, but are relieved of present anxiety as to the safety of our Pacific coast and Pacific and Asiatic commerce. The victory was complete and brilliant and has profoundly impressed the European powers. Another such a victory in the Atlantic would simplify the military problem involved in an invasion of Cuba if not entirely do away with it.

The success at the Philippines has undoubtedly stimulated the Government to make some efforts more approaching active war than the present peaceful blockade of Cuba and watchfulness for the expected Cape Verde fleet. The concentration of a large part of the regular Army at Tampa and the known preparations for some pronounced hostilities indicates that an attempt will very shortly be made to effect a lodgment somewhere, probably at Porto Rico. Apparently our first effort would be at the latter place, for the forces now at our disposal are not sufficient to warrant us in attempting any serious operations in Cuba at present.

The daily press has been full of rumors about and suggestions for possible expeditions, but they have been to a large extent of the "On to Richmond" variety, and it is hardly possible that the experienced officers in control of our operations will attempt any which are not warranted by the resources immediately available and in which the united powers of the land and naval forces

will not be used to the best advantage both for the operations and the forces themselves.

The victory of Commo. Dewey has excited an enthusiasm in both Navy and Army which it will be good military policy to utilize. A successful expedition resulting in a lodgment on one of the Spanish islands would stimulate the war spirit in our country and affect European opinion. We are now practically in control of the West Indian seas and should, so far as we can, utilize such naval superiority before the arrival of the Spanish fleet. To be able to meet that fleet with the prestige of success would be of incalculable advantage to us. Every gain, therefore, which we can accomplish now—provided it is a material gain—is to our military advantage. War as it is now carried on is so expensive that it is good policy to take reasonable chances.

For these reasons it is not doubtful that the Government has determined on an immediate movement. Whether the concentration of troops at Tampa was in anticipation of a successful issue to our Asiatic operations or simply for purposes unconnected and uninfluenced by them is not known. The salient fact remains that the Spanish fleet is the true point of our attack, and if by the occupation of one of its principal bases of supply or harbors of refuge we can thus aid our own fleet to a successful issue it is well to take such risks as must always accompany us.

The War Department has so far waited on the Navy and considered itself dependent on the success thereof. But that has not prevented it from making all needful preparations for a possible invasion of the Spanish territory. A large portion of the Army has been concentrated in Tampa and transports have been ordered there and supplies collected ready for a move. An expeditionary force has been organized and only awaits orders. This simply refers to the regular establishment, but the volunteers and militia forces have been called out, assembled at various camps and are in the process of organization and instruction. The most important occurrence of the week, however, is the projected expedition from the Pacific coast to take military possession of the Philippine Islands and reinforce the Asiatic fleet. This it may be considered as determined on. It will demonstrate most markedly the ability of our military authorities to meet an unforeseen emergency. As a very large proportion of our regular Army has been concentrated in the East, we will not have much to draw on for such an expedition and must depend very much on the California militia. The Government is hiring transports and collecting supplies in San Francisco. Who will command the expedition is not known—possibly one of the newly created Major Generals. It is fortunate that the destruction of the Spanish Asiatic fleet has relieved the Pacific coast from any immediate apprehensions of attack and permits us to draw from it a force for the offensive operations projected.

We believe that our military authorities are thoroughly alive to the demands on them. So far as the active Army is concerned it is in a state of expectancy. The defenses of our harbors and coasts so far as the military is concerned is progressing rapidly, and we may reasonably consider ourselves as secure. Some more drastic measures must be taken, however, with those who interfere with the mines and torpedo equipment of our harbors. We are in a state of war now and its necessities are entirely superior to those of commerce.

Though criticism is always possible it may be said that as a whole the President has made excellent selections for his appointments of general officers for the volunteer forces. J. H. Wilson, Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee, famous cavalry leaders on the opposite sides during our Civil War, and Gen. Sewell, now Senator for New Jersey, are the civilian appointees. They are experienced soldiers lacking only the saving grace of youth. The names and reputations of those appointed for the regular Army are all known to our readers. They have been judiciously selected from the various corps of the Army and in looking over the list we cannot see one who has not shown a special aptitude in his military vocation. It would be invidious in us to enter into personal comparisons, but our readers are sufficiently familiar with the records of these gentlemen to decide for themselves as to what may be expected of them. There is one thing which the country can be congratulated on and that is that the preliminary organization and discipline of our volunteer forces has been entrusted to soldiers and not to politicians, and that so far as previous records can determine our soldiers will be led into action by men familiar with war and of proven courage and distinguished professional acquirements.

Reference to our other columns will show that our fleet is being daily increased. We have been exceptionally fortunate so far in not losing any ships. Important vessels like the Paris, New Orleans, Topeka and others whose capture was apprehended have all reached our ports safely and have been or are being prepared for service. The Oregon and Marietta have safely reached Rio and now, accompanied by the Nicheroy, are on their way to join the N. A. squadron. It has been assumed that the inaction of the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde has been dictated by its intention of capturing those vessels, but that is hardly probable, or if it is so, it indicates an abused waste of naval resources on the part of the Spanish authorities whose true object should have been before this to have come to conclusions with Adm. Sampson.

Every day lost by the Spaniards not only lessens their chances of success in naval operations, but renders their control of their West Indian possessions less secure. Our coasts and harbors are hourly becoming more secure both by land defenses and torpedoes and mines and by the daily increase in our auxiliary fleet which pickets them. Considerable criticism has been made as to what is considered the unnecessary strength abstracted from the fleets proper for that purpose, but we think without justice. The naval operations so far appear to have been wisely directed.

The militia and volunteer forces have to a large extent been assembled since our last issue, but if what we hear of their preparation and military efficiency is correct it will take some time to fit them for any valuable work. This war is practically a naval one, and the operations of any large army must base themselves on the success of the navy. If that arm is victorious it may not be necessary to enter into any extensive land operations at all. But in the meantime these new troops should be taken in hand at once, equipped and instructed and subjected to rigorous discipline. In some qualities they are superior to the absolutely green volunteers of 1861, but they are practically the same, inasmuch as they are without experience as to the actual conditions of the military life and do not fully appreciate the necessities of discipline.

It must be understood that this war is not a family quarrel. If it grows to any magnitude it will injuriously affect the commercial interests of other nations and may lead to serious complications. Our troops, therefore, should be prepared to meet the well instructed and disciplined forces of other nations, and it is to be hoped that in the selection of the general officers which will command them due consideration has been given to the fact that they are to be possibly pitted against accomplished professional soldiers.



There is one constituent in this new force which is a novel and untried one—the Naval Reserves. Great interest is displayed by professional sailors as to how valuable an adjunct they are going to prove. They have so far come forward enthusiastically. Whether the discomforts and restrictions of naval actualities more pronounced than those of the soldier will be philosophically endured by a body of young men most of whom expect to be officers is a question. So far it has been impossible to reduce the countless rumors with which we have been afflicted to anything consistent enough to have any special professional value. As the situation is now becoming defined we hope hereafter to present to our readers a concise resumé of established and important facts. We shall not consider it our duty to record, nor do we believe it their wish to know every insignificant detail. The "Army and Navy Journal" will discuss this war as to its important history and its professional results.

#### WADE'S DIV., UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Tampa, Florida, May 2, 1898.

Maj. B. F. Pope, Chief Med. Dir. Wade's Division, is teaching the officers and enlisted men to apply paraffine to their blankets and other clothing. Paraffine rubbed well into the fabric does not exclude air though making waterproof the article.

Col. Poland is president of a retiring board now in session. Col. Henry C. Cook, 5th Inf., is being examined for physical disability. The gallant veteran is strongly resisting the attempted retiring, especially during the war.

Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., has his kite-flying outfit with him. His views taken (from the kite) of Plattburgh Barracks and surroundings shows the ingenuity of the young officer, who surely deserves the Government's aid in perfecting his invention.

Gen. Wade has brigaded the troops, placing Col. Cochran (6th Inf.) in command of the 6th, 9th and 13th Inf.

Col. Poland commands the 4th, 17th and 21st Inf.

Col. Cook, with Randall's, Forbes's, Borden's and Liggett's companies, 5th Inf., two troops 9th Cav., "Dillenback's" and Capron's light batteries are at Port Tampa. The artillery and cavalry are being camped there as fast as arriving. The camps are close by the Plant steamships, and all the troops, guns, animals and equipment can be embarked upon ships at the Plant wharf without delay. Port Tampa is 9 miles from Tampa and is the best adapted place for rendezvousing and embarking troops on Florida's coasts.

Col. Cook's command guards thousands of tons of Navy coal and stacks of ammunition and Government supplies.

Maj. C. S. Roberts left for Columbus Barracks Saturday night to report on arrival there to the Secretary of War in obedience to telegraphic instructions.

1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., took command of Robert's Company. The men regretted losing their captain and sent him off with their cheers for future successes.

The 1st, 10th, 22d and 24th Inf. came into camp May 2. These regiments formed Gen. Shafter's brigade.

Light batteries and cavalry commanders are reporting to Gen. Wade as fast as their commands arrive. It is expected that most of the regular Army will be here by to-night (Monday).

Two troops, 9th Cav., came in Friday, both men and horses fresh and frisky, notwithstanding their 90 mile march from Fort Du Chesne to Price, Utah, and their unbroken car ride across the Continent, which proves the excellence of the country's transportation facilities.

One can hardly believe that in transporting this Army and its supplies over such great distances not a casualty is reported. True Lieut. Atkinson (6th Inf.) lost his regimental bacon and provender by the burning of a freight car somewhere in Georgia. Asst. Surg. McCaw and others lost their personal effects by the fire. When the fire was discovered a teamster cut the car from the train and the engineer pulled it away with chances of saving part of the stores, but the cry of "It's got ammunition" frightened the fireman to pulling the coupling pin while the engineer opened the throttle and "lit out."

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., reported for duty from sick leave Saturday.

Maj. J. W. Pope, Q. M. Dept., has established his several depots in Tampa and Port Tampa and is ready to supply the world with Army bric-a-brac.

1st Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., is acting Chief C. S., pending the arrival of a staff officer.

Medical officers present are Majors B. F. Pope, H. S. Kilbourne, A. H. Appel, Captains W. D. McCaw, Wm. Stephenson, H. I. Raymond, Robt. S. Woodson and W. H. Wilson. They are attached to Cochran's and Poland's brigades.

Dr. W. E. Parker, of New Orleans, La., reported to Gen. Wade Saturday for assignment. Dr. Parker is a yellow fever expert and has long practice in the New Orleans Charity Hospital. Almost every Cuban doctor in Florida has tendered his services free of cost other than transportation. They will be most important additions to the hospital service in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Gen. Shafter, Aide-de-Camp Lieut. Noble and Miley arrived Sunday. They, with Colonels J. B. Babcock, Henry W. Lawton, C. Humphreys, Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Lieut. F. Green, Signal Corps, and Maj. A. B. Taylor, make headquarters at the Tampa Bay Hotel.

Col. Benyard, C. E., took boat here Sunday and inspected the work of constructing the fortifications in Tampa's harbor. Col. Benyard's exceedingly brief stop prevented his meeting with many friends. He's the hardest worked officer in Florida.

Mrs. Lawton and son accompanies Col. Lawton. They will make their temporary home at the Tampa Bay Hotel.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Randolph, commanding the light artillery division, and his Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. C. G. Treat, 1st Art., reported Sunday morning. Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, commanding 21st Inf., accompanied by many of his officers and the regimental band went to Port Tampa Sunday and serenaded the cavalry and artillery officers.

During the past week the officers, headed by their Colonels, and with bands have taken turn in paying their respects to Gen. Wade ("Little Phil's Double" the troops have named him), and spent the evenings greeting old and new friends, while the bands delighted the large gatherings of townfolk.

The troops, officers and men are enthusiastic in praising Mr. Henry B. Plant, president of the railways, steamships and hotels comprising the Plant system, and his wife, for there is nothing left undone by these delightful people in making all happily comfortable. Mrs. Plant lends her sweet womanly ways to her husband in receiving the officers, every one of whom have been most cordially received and extended warm hospitalities. These charming people gave the officers a grand full dress ball in their magnificent hotel Saturday night. To say that Tampa's maidens and matrons simply had partners for every dance is to mildly express what a young dark-eyed beauty termed "officer partners to burn!"

The officers just danced every woman tired. No wall flowers at Mrs. Plant's military ball.

The officers are delighted with Manager Dick of the Tampa Bay Hotel, for his having been a war veteran gives him a fellow feeling. Mrs. Dick, a charming Andover, Mass., lady is a favorite with the officers.

Col. MacArthur and Maj. D. S. Wheeler are rivaling each other in disposing of the greatest amount of work. There's not a moment's rest for them, nor are Aides Almy and Reed by any means idle, for Gen. Wade is kept on the alert all the time. In fact everybody has got to move fast or troops, munitions and stores of war would bury them.

Vice-president Frank Q. Brown, of the Plant system, devotes day, night and feeding time to arranging suitable transportation. He has every train and steamship moving with astonishing promptness. There will be no hitch in sending both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Wade's divisions over to Cuba or Porto Rico, and when all the troops arrive Tuesday morning the Commander-in-Chief needs only say "Go," and the United States's first Army of invasion will cheerfully go.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., will return from special business at Key West Tuesday.

The cool nights make the troops forgetful of the day's burning sun. The command is in remarkably healthy condition. If the enlisted men could be kept from eating the messes of injurious foods and slops sold them in booths their physical condition would be superb.

Gen. Shafter assumed the command of all the United States troops mobilized here to-day. The 1st and 10th Inf. arrived this morning.

Paymasters and assistants are busy making up accounts and to-morrow will commence the paying out of \$140,000 to the enlisted men.

Capt. R. E. Thompson, aided by Lieut. Greene, is hastening the organizing of his (signal) corps.

Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, J. A., reported Sunday from San Francisco.

The Pay Department is represented at the Tampa Bay Hotel by Majors Chas. McClure, Geo. R. Smith, Wm. F. Tucker and W. H. Hammer, and Messrs. O. B. Stout, D. M. Brown, G. F. McClure and E. H. Goodhue.

Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Liscum, wife of Lieut. Col. E. H. Liscum, 24th Inf., are among the Army ladies arriving here. Logan Tucker accompanies his father.

The hotel is well filled with prominent newspaper correspondents bound for Cuba. Frederic Remington, the famous writer and illustrator of Army scenes, is among them.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, retired, will go with the first corps of invasion, possibly with Gen. Nunez' Cuban brigade, if first to leave.

1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, reported for duty on Sunday.

Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, has returned to his duties on Gen. Wade's staff from special duty at Key West. Aided by Lieut. Greene he is hastening the organization of the Signal Corps.

#### FROM THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 5, 1898.

The Flying Squadron is still here, but the officers are restricted to the limits of their respective vessels. There is a general order by which officers are allowed on shore only between the hours of four and seven in the afternoon. The ladies' contingent of the squadron remains at the numerous hotels hereabout, awaiting better days. It is highly creditable to observe the Spartan manner and the desire for active service expressed by these fair ones regarding the inactivity of the fleet. There may yet be a chance for honorable advancement.

The dear old Alliance goes out again Saturday, this time on a ten-day trip, under sealed orders. The apprentice boys are now practically ready for transfer to the active ships, and it is the wonder of naval officers why this training vessel has not been dispensed with during these troublous times, when men and officers are so much needed elsewhere.

Yesterday the natty little gunboat Bancroft passed out to sea, after anchoring in the Roads for a few hours.

From sunset to sunrise the Scorpion, Lieut. Comdr. Marix, goes out on a scouting expedition spending every night near the Capes on the lookout for the enemy.

The lightships are beginning to come in. Diamond Shoal lightship was anchored here the middle of the week, and it is understood all the outlying light vessels will be brought into port in order to handicap our enemy.

The Yosemite and the Dixie, sitting up at Newport News, have not as yet been cleared. It is thought two weeks will finish up these auxiliary cruisers, and they will be ready to join the coast guard.

Owing to the inactivity here, nearly all the newspaper correspondents have hied themselves hence to more southern latitudes—Tampa, Key West, etc.

Appreciating the anxiety which will be felt by so many of our readers concerning the experiences of the officers and men of Commo. Dewey's squadron at Manila, we refrain from quoting the various statements concerning the injuries to ships and men. We are absolutely certain that they have no other foundation than cruel speculation on the part of those who fail to realize the keen anxiety of those who have friends at Manila. Nothing can be known with certainty until Commo. Dewey is heard from, and the absence of any definite statements in the Spanish papers concerning casualties to his vessels is a most hopeful indication. The facts will no doubt be known before this paper reaches the majority of its readers. Most of the Spanish ships were of the smaller caliber, and none of the Spanish ships had formidable military masts or modern machine guns of the Gatling and Hotchkiss type. This fact and the vigorous nature of Commo. Dewey's attack, leads us to hope that but small injury was done to the vessels which bear the fortunes of so many.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill has been agreed on in conference, carrying a total of \$9,377,494, \$4,001,077 less than the official estimates, \$139,647 less than the last Fortifications act, and \$5,232,582 more than as passed by the House. The Senate recedes from all its new legislation put in the bill, and the House recedes from disagreement to Senate increases. All the Senate amendments are agreed to except the following, which are rejected: Placing expenditures authorized by the bill under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications; limiting the price of steel forgings to 21 cents instead of 23 cents; authorizing the setting apart of \$150,000 for powders out of the amount for powders and projectiles for reserve supply; allowing \$22,000 to purchase the patent of Gregory Gordon for a gas check for breech-loading guns, and relating to the compensation of Army officers for use of articles invented and patented by them.

On Tuesday the House Naval Affairs Committee favorably reported a joint resolution, appropriating \$4,000,000 for the purchase of seagoing tugs, yachts and pilot boats to be armed and detailed to patrol and protect the coast. Authority is given to enlist an auxiliary naval force to be composed of sailors of the merchant marine

who are experts in coast navigation, or the whole or part of the Naval Militia of the various States may be utilized to man this fleet, which is to be commanded by an officer of the line of the Navy not above the rank of Captain. The commanders of the various sections into which the coast is to be divided may be appointed from either the active or retired list of the Navy, or from civil life.

The President of the United States, in regard to all future military appointments, has made this statement to a prominent member of Congress: "I have no further intentions of making appointments from civil life as a reward for party fidelity or social influence. Meritorious service in the field and military experience and ability will be the governing factors in the appointments to be made hereafter." The President added that he will hold back a number of the appointments at his disposal for the purpose of awarding gallant and meritorious service in the field.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 30.—Capt. J. B. Moore, detailed as Assistant Inspector of Life Saving Stations in addition to his assignment as Superintendent of Construction, L. S. S.

The Commanding Officers of the Gresham and Calumet ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., with their commands.

APRIL 28.—2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, detached from the Woodbury, and granted thirty days' leave on account of sickness.

Cadets H. H. Wolf, W. J. Wheeler, Eugene Blake, P. H. Scott, P. C. Prince, F. B. Goudrey, F. W. Smith and J. F. Hotel, commissioned 3d Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service, to take rank in the order named.

APRIL 29.—2d Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, ordered to report at the Navy Department for compass instruction.

MAY 2.—The Commanding Officer of the Dallas, directed to act in concert with the military authorities at Boston, for the defence of Boston Harbor.

The Commanding Officer of the Dexter, directed to act in concert with the military authorities at Newport, R. I., for the defence of Narragansett Bay.

The Commanding Officer of the Fessenden, directed to place that vessel in commission.

Cadet E. L. Peterson, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

MAY 3.—The Commanding Officer of the launch Penrose, directed to act in concert with the military authorities at Pensacola for the defence of Pensacola Bay.

We must ask the indulgence of our correspondents if there should be any failure in responding to their communications. With war has come a very great expansion of our business. We have enlarged our office room, increased the force in our business and editorial offices and every one in our employ is working far into the night and every night, except Sunday. Yet, we are barely able to keep abreast of absolutely indispensable work, postponing such matters as can best be delayed. In a short time we shall have adjusted ourselves to the new conditions, as will our constituents in the field and afloat who have experienced similar conditions of upheaval, and like demands on unemployed energies. Our first duty is to maintain the character of the "Army and Navy Journal" as a representative of the military and naval services. How far we are succeeding our readers must judge for us. We are indebted to them for valuable information and suggestions, and these are always welcome. The members of the services would do well to bear in mind that a communication to the "Army and Navy Journal" is the best means of informing their friends at home of their whereabouts and their experiences. Such communications need not be formal. A word of suggestion or information is always welcome and we can put it into proper form for publication. We desire correspondence from every camp where our soldiers are gathered, and news from every ship in our enlarged Navy, as well as facts concerning the families of officers, such as may interest their friends.

#### PERSONALS.

The Cuban Junta have secured a number of Cubans for service in Cuba.

Gen. Emilio Nunez and Col. Baldomero Acosta arrived at Key West, May 1, on the Mascotte.

Mr. Stephen Barlow, son of Col. and Mrs. John N. Barlow, will enter West Point in June, having passed his examination in March.

Mrs. McClernand, wife of Capt. E. J. McClernand, 2d U. S. Cav., left Fort Riley, Kan., on May 3, for her home, and has for present address, 130 North Third street, Easton, Pa.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edwin Putnam, U. S. N., have been at the Everett, Eighteenth and H street, Washington, D. C., since breaking up their home at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., U. S. A., is still at Fort Reno, Okla., but expects to join Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet in June at their country home, Shrewsbury, N. J., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Maj. Sidney Taylor, 4th Art., U. S. A., has taken a house in Rockville, Md., where, with her family, she will pass the coming summer. Mrs. Taylor was formerly Miss Bessie Thomas, daughter of the late Adjt. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A. Mrs. Huling, a sister of Mrs. Taylor, is living in Rockville, Md.

Col. and Mrs. F. C. Humphrey, U. S. A., have as their guest Mrs. Meyris, a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, who has recently returned from Chicago, Ill. Miss Humphrey is in New York City, visiting her aunt, Miss Foster. Col. Humphrey expects to return to Washington in about two weeks.

Mr. W. R. Blanchard, president of the Joint Traffic Association, has been appointed in full charge of the transporting of the volunteer forces, both in their own States and to the fire points of mobilization selected for these troops. The Government is to have a unit rate for all troops moved.

Some of our millionaires appear to be finding better business than speculating in Wall street. S. N. ("Nick") Kane, Adjutant of the Naval Academy class of 1860, has accepted an appointment as Acting Ensign. It is also reported that another millionaire graduate, E. J. Berwind, Lieutenant (Jr. G.), retired, has applied for the position of Supervisor of the Port of New York. William Astor Chanler has joined the insurgents in Cuba, carrying some of his money with him, and hopes to be made a Brigadier General. Mr. Chanler's African experience will be of use to him in his new capacity.

Civil Engr. A. C. Menocal, U. S. N., has applied for immediate trial on charges of carelessness growing out of his superintendency of work on dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A new court was appointed and ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, New York, on May 5, being composed of the following officers: Adml. A. E. K. Benham, retired; Capt. Allen V. Reed, retired; H. F. Pickens, John J. Read and Yates Stirling, and Comdrs. Thomas Nelson, retired; William B. Newman, retired, and George R. Durand, retired, with 1st Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.



Capt. J. T. Honeycutt and Lieut. E. A. Millar, 6th U. S. Art., are recent arrivals at Fort Clinch, Fla.

Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, U. S. A., has published a revised edition of his excellent "Military Dictionary."

Lieut. E. L. King, 7th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival in Denver, Colo., for temporary duty on Col. Sumner's staff.

Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Carroll, has moved his headquarters to Hawkins Point, Md.

Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d U. S. Art., lately at Fort Casswell, N. C., joined his battery at Fort Constitution, N. H., this week.

Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Hancock, N. J., has joined Capt. Lomia's battery at Fort Columbus.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., on sick leave for some time past in Philadelphia, Pa., has joined his regiment at Mobile, Ala.

Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Delaware, Del., has joined at Fort Washington, Md., for duty with Battery A.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M. U. S. A., arrived in New York City this week and has established his office at 39 Whitehall street.

Gov. Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, recently visited Maj. Gen. Merritt at Governors Island and was received with due honors and hospitality.

Mrs. P. W. Davison, of Fort Crook, Neb., is visiting her father, Col. J. S. Casey, U. S. A., retired, at 106 Madison avenue, New York City.

Capt. E. S. Curtis and Lieut. E. Hinds and B. C. Gilbert, 2d U. S. Art., form at present the commissioned circle at Fort Constitution, N. H.

Gen. H. C. Merriam and his Adjutant General, Maj. Thomas H. Barry, have rejoined at Vancouver Barracks from an official visit to San Francisco.

Lieut. James Maxfield, Signal Corps, U. S. A., whose office has lately been at Governors Island, has removed it to New York City, under instructions from Gen. Greely.

Capt. Robert A. Torrey, who resigned from the 13th U. S. Inf., May 7, 1882, to engage in stock raising, is recruiting a regiment in Wyoming. He has amassed a fortune.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Sage Hamersly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Randolph Hamersly, of New York, to P. A. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, U. S. N.

Miss Marian Reed, daughter of Capt. A. F. Reed, U. S. N., retired, who has been spending the winter in North Carolina, is stopping for a few days at 804 Tenth street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., has been doing some tall hustling this week in the West, in connection with the recruitment of the regiment of mounted volunteer riflemen.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Art., and his officers at Fort Adams, R. I., are to make the Newport Art. Co., now at the post for instruction, comfortable. The company consists of four officers and 82 men.

Maj. Paul R. Brown, U. S. A., of Ithaca, N. Y., writes a vigorous letter to the New York "Herald," advocating the repeal of the law which prevents retired Army officers being called to active duty when occasion requires.

William McAdoo, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and W. G. McAdoo have formed a partnership for the practice of the law under the firm name of McAdoo & McAdoo, with offices at 15 Wall street, New York City.

Lieut. Count von Goetzen, the German Military Attaché at Washington, according to a Berlin dispatch, has been ordered to return to the United States and accompany the forces of the United States which will operate in Cuba.

Among the recent Army arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., are Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. McKittrick, and her maid; Col. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A., and Lieut. Robert H. Noble, U. S. A.

Mr. William Du Val Brown, son of the late Paymr. Gen. N. Brown, U. S. A., was married April 25, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary Foster Long, daughter of the late Col. A. K. Long, U. S. A. The married couple will reside in Muncie, Ind.

Maj. F. C. Grugan, 6th U. S. Art., has established his headquarters at Wilmington, Del., and has with him two batteries of the 4th Art., G and M, commanded, respectively, by Capt. Ennis and Fuger. Their duty will be to guard the Dupont Powder Works as a matter of precaution against spies, etc.

The commissioned circle at Fort Myer, Va., now consists of Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav., commanding; Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; Henry R. Lemly, 7th Art.; Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 6th Art.; Elisha S. Benton, 7th Art.; Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, 6th Art.; James F. Brady, 7th Art., Adj.; Willard D. Newbill, 7th Art.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" pays high tribute to our Minister to Madrid, Gen. Woodford, and says: "I do not hesitate to say that America owes no greater debt of gratitude to any man than to its representative, whose train was stoned by a Spanish mob as he left their inhospitable country. Moreover, this is no prejudiced nor merely American tribute. Every newspaper in Europe, without regard to its opinion of the merits of the Spanish-American dispute, pays a tribute to Gen. Woodford as a man who fulfilled a most difficult duty with dignity, and honor to himself and the country he represented."

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., who has been appointed by Gov. Black, of New York, Colonel of the 1st Regt. of New York Volunteers, is well known to the Guardsmen, by whom he is most highly esteemed. He was born in Kentucky and entered the Military Academy, at West Point, as a cadet on July 1, 1870, and graduated as 2d Lieutenant of the 7th Inf. June 17, 1874. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant March 4, 1881, and Captain on July 31, 1894. He was detailed to the Guard for duty some eight years ago, when Josiah Porter was Adjutant General, and the latter highly indorsed his work among the troops.

At the request of Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, commanding the Army division at Tampa, Fla., Capt. David D. B. Gaillard, C. E., now in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, is relieved from that duty and ordered to Tampa, Fla., for duty on his staff in charge of the engineering operations of that division. Capt. Edward Burr, C. E., principal assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has been detached from that duty, and ordered to relieve Capt. Gaillard in charge of the Washington Aqueduct. According to Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, these changes are only temporary, and were caused solely by the state of war between United States and Spain.

The wives and families of the officers who left Fort Reno, Okla., will remain at the fort for the present.

Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, assumed command May 2 of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art., a member of the Carter Court, is again on active duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Edward Davis and Miss Davis, wife and daughter of Capt. Davis, are still in Washington, D. C., at the Portland Flats.

No more polo at Fort Myer for the present and no more Polo in Washington forever, as the Señor has left for his home in Spain.

Pay Insp. (retired) and Mrs. James Hoy, U. S. N., are enjoying a visit from their son and his wife, whose home is in California.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alger, of the Navy, are now enjoying a visit from Mrs. Taylor, the mother of Mrs. Alger, at their home in Washington, D. C.

Capt. M. G. Zalinski, A. Q. M. U. S. A., after a brief stay at Fort Warren, Mass., left there May 3 for Tampa, Fla., to report to Gen. Brooke for duty in the field.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Clara L. French, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. W. French, 23d U. S. Inf., to Lieut. W. S. Valentine, 5th U. S. Cav.

Capt. Clarence Deems, 6th Art., lately at Fort McHenry, Md., joined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week and has taken command of Battery C, of his regiment.

Gen. W. H. Bell, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the District of Columbia to the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Gen. Bell now resides at Arvada, Colo.

The annual sale at West Point for the benefit of the Children's Fresh Air Fund, of New York City, will take place at Mrs. Michie's quarters on the afternoon of May 13.

Mrs. W. E. Almy, wife of Lieut. William E. Almy, of Gen. Wade's staff, has left St. Paul, Minn., and will be with Mrs. J. J. Almy, at her home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

Under recent orders Lieut. M. F. Hancock, 6th Art., changes base from Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., from Fort Myer to Fort Hancock.

The commissioned artillery circle on duty at Wilmington, Del., consists of Maj. F. C. Grugan, 6th Art.; Capt. F. Fuger and W. Ennis, and Lieut. W. S. Alexander and C. P. Townsley, 4th Art.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U. S. N., is with her mother, Mrs. Eastman and Miss Maxwell, at 1716 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after making a brief visit to her husband at Fort Monroe.

The wife and children of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, who has joined his troop at Chickamauga, are still in Washington, D. C., where they have a pleasant home in New Hampshire avenue, near Dupont Circle.

Officers of the Army recently passing through New York City are: Lieut. A. A. Fries, Lieut. R. D. Kerr, Lieut. E. I. Brown, Murray Hill; Gen. A. W. Greely, Astor House; Lieut. H. B. Ferguson, Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Grand Hotel.

Mr. George R. Blanchard, president of the Joint Traffic Association, has been appointed by the Government to take charge of all transportation of volunteer troops and material from the several States to the places of rendezvous in the South.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., returned to Governors Island Tuesday morning from a visit to Washington, D. C., where he was in conference with the President, the Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers.

Miss Lucy Beatrice Keyes, daughter of Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, U. S. A., retired, was married at San Antonio, April 17, to Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, 18th U. S. Inf. The wedding was to some extent a quiet one under the present circumstances of active service.

The recent death at West Point of Cadet 1st Sergt. Charles Linder Pope, of the class of 1890, son of Col. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, has called forth touching manifestations of love and esteem from his fellow cadets. He was greatly liked by the faculty of the Academy.

Capt. F. D. Garretty, U. S. A., retired, has arrived in the city after quite a lengthy visit to his relatives in St. Paul, Minn. The bracing climate of Minnesota must have done the gallant old veteran good, for he looks as young and hearty as a man of fifty. The Captain is located at his old quarters, the Army and Navy Club.

The limited retired list of the Army has 300 officers; 256 are in the list of those retired for disability, 39 have been retired at their own request after thirty years' service, and five by the President, being men 62 years old. Many of those retired for disability are fit for some duty and a considerable proportion of the retired list could be called upon for limited service in case of need.

The "News of the Highlands," referring to the recent graduating exercises at West Point, says: "After another selection by the band, the superintendent introduced one of the grandest men living, the greatly admired and much loved dean of the Academic Board, Prof. Peter Smith Michie, head of the philosophical department. Upon rising the professor was warmly applauded. He then delivered his address and at its close was heartily congratulated."

The "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association" for March publishes the prize essay of Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., on "The History of Cavalry Operations in Virginia and West Virginia During the Civil War." It also has articles on "Patrol Duty," Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav.; "Supply of Small Arms Ammunition to Troops in the Field," Lieut. Geo. D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; "The Hawaiian Islands," Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 6th Cav.; "The Annexation of Hawaii: Some of Its Military and Economic Advantages," Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, held March 19, the name of the Amusement hall at the Home was changed from "Marble Hall" to "Stanley Hall" as "a most fitting and proper recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Home by Gen. Stanley, under whose administration of its affairs the hall was created." This action was suggested in a letter by the Deputy Governor of the Home recommending it and approved by the Surgeon General in a brief speech in which he spoke of the loss the Home suffered in the retirement of Gen. Stanley, who had always shown the kindest interest in the old soldiers. Gen. Stanley in reply thanked the Board for the honor, which he appreciated very highly. As this was the last meeting which he would attend, he desired to express to each member of the Board his sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy shown him. That all he had ever asked for the Home the Board had readily granted, making his duties at all times a pleasure, and he took occasion in parting to express his best wishes to the Board and for the future success and prosperity of the Home.

Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry are expected in Washington, D. C., about the first of May.

Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., from detached service at Savannah, Ga.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st U. S. Inf., a member of the Carter Court, has joined his regiment in the field, in Florida.

Paymr. John R. Carmody, U. S. N., retired, during his residence in Washington, became vice-president of a national bank and secretary and treasurer of a loan and trust company. Being ordered to active duty, he resigned these offices, and within one hour was on the train, en route to report for duty at Boston.

Comdr. W. L. Field, U. S. N., in charge of the harbor patrol fleet at New York, has been greatly embarrassed in his work for want of vessels to use for patrol service. The result is that a number of mine fields have been ruined by passing vessels, and some serious explosions may sooner or later result to skippers unacquainted with the position of the mines.

Frederick D. Grant, who has been elected Colonel of the 14th New York unanimously, is a son of Gen. U. S. Grant. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy as a 2d Lieutenant of the 4th Cav., June 12, 1871; was promoted 1st Lieutenant June 28, 1876, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C. on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan March 17, 1873. He resigned from the Army, Oct. 1, 1881.

Col. Hawkins, 20th Inf., under date of May 3, 1898, from Camp of 20th Inf., near Mobile, Ala., in General Orders, says: "A profound sorrow has fallen upon the regiment in the sad death of 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., which occurred in camp near Mobile, Ala., on Monday, the 2d inst. Lieut. Hill was an officer of ability, which was sure to assert itself in active operations, had fate decreed that his ambition for field service should be gratified. With promotion immediately at hand, and with prospective congenial employment for an unusually active mind, his death is a mystery calling for deepest sympathy. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art., on relinquishing duty at the University of Vermont, was the recipient of an enthusiastic ovation from the Cadet Battalion. They marched to his house, then with him to the armory, where a drill was held. The Burlington "Free Press" says: "The marching and drilling was the best the battalion has ever done and the credit of this belongs to the Lieutenant. His career at the front will be watched with interest by his friends in the college and in the city. All who know him wish him well and echo the cry which some one raised, 'Come back a Major or something better.' On the whole, the demonstration was the most impressive that Burlington has seen for many a day, or is likely to see for many a day to come."

P. A. Surg. Frederick Wolcott, tried by a general court martial on board the U. S. S. Mohican, at Honolulu, H. I., April 1, 1898, found guilty of "drunkenness, neglect of duty" and "violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy," and sentenced "to lose six numbers in his grade and to be suspended from duty for one year on one-half shore duty pay." The sentence was approved by Rear Adm. Miller, the convening authority, with the opinion that "the sentence is inadequate to the offence of which he has been guilty. Owing to the circumstances of the case, the proceedings are not returned to the Court for a revision of the sentence." This case required no action by the Department, being final with the action of the Admiral.

#### DEMORALIZING THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Now that the battle for the increase of the artillery has been fought, and nobly won, it may not be unprofitable to cast an eye upon the morale of the corps, and the usages that have gradually crept into the service, to its very serious detriment. In the olden time officers usually obeyed orders unhesitatingly, and when sent to posts, however unattractive, went at once, without evasion or lingering. But now, I am pained to note, much of the time of some officers is spent in wirepulling to secure favorable stations, or soft and agreeable duties, and I regret to know, that in many cases the effort has been attended with success; especially with the younger men, and those with what is known as a "pull." This state of things is all wrong, and very demoralizing for many reasons; it begets lack of discipline, and vacillation, and serves as a discouragement to those who receive no such favors. The dispensing of the privileges thus alluded to is not the outcome for meritorious service on the applicant's part, but a grant of favored stations, and conspicuous positions, to the pertinacious aspirations of vaulting ambition to mount over compeers.

It is not a little interesting and instructive to examine the record of Army officers, and note those who have nothing but their regular promotion and routine duties in barracks, with perhaps a headquarters detail attributed to them, having climbed into favor and conspicuousness without any recorded meritorious act to their credit, while real soldiers of action—men who have fought in the late war, and in Indian campaigns, while their fellow officers have been toasting their feet at comfortable office fires, and selecting desirable positions that their compeers have no time or disposition to seek, or brass to capture.

This state of things can only be mended by those in command, carefully examining the records of meritorious service, and selecting the most deserving, who are least conspicuous as place seekers. It would be a wholesome rule to never change an order given to any young officer except on the showing that it was impossible for him to execute it. The facility with which young officers can change, or retain their stations, or regiments even, is very demoralizing to the service.

OLD VETERAN.

The Navy Personnel bill was brought up in the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House for final disposition Thursday. There was a strong movement for extending the operations of the measures to most of the branches of the service outside the line and staff, and a determined effort made to eliminate the limitation of "relative" in the rank designation in the existing law. Representative Southard, of Ohio, offered an amendment, which he insisted upon, authorizing the bringing into the United States service of organizations of naval reserves as body, with their officers continuing their relative rank as in the naval reserve service, on the same lines as provided for the National Guard in the Volunteer bill. Some of the members, however, made a strenuous opposition to the proposition. The bill is likely, however, to be reported by the committee to the House this week, and may be taken up next week. It will meet with a protracted struggle on the floor.



FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 30, 1898.

Brig. Gen. Shafter, accompanied by his two aides and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. McKittrick, passed through El Paso last week en route for Washington from San Francisco.

Lieut. Hinkley, 5th Art., who is on a year's sick leave, is spending a short time in El Paso.

Mrs. Clarence Bailey gave a dinner last week, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Macomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Evans and Miss Evans.

Mrs. Evans and Miss Edith Evans left the first of the week for Chicago.

We regret to learn that Mary Lewis, daughter of Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th, met with quite a painful accident during the trip to New Orleans by having her foot crushed between two cars. It was at first thought that amputation would be necessary, but later decided that it might be saved.

Troops A and F, 1st Cav., from Fort Huachuca, numbering 112 men, and in command of Capt. John Pitcher, passed through El Paso last Saturday, remaining several hours, however, in El Paso to feed and exercise their horses. A great crowd of citizens met them at the depot with the McGinty band and salutes were fired by the McGinty Battery.

Forty Papago Indians crossed the Mexican border last week and made an attack on the village of El Pomo, 100 miles west of Nogales, Ariz.

Last Sunday night Batteries C and F, 3d Art., numbering 165 men, in command of Capt. R. B. Potts, passed through El Paso en route to the Eastern coast. They were delayed at Dragon Summit, Ariz., in consequence of a wrecked train ahead of them. The same night several troops of the gallant 7th Cav., from Fort Grant, Ariz., went north through here to Fort Sill, I. T., to do police duty.

The post seems almost deserted, and those gone to the front are greatly missed.

Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, is expected to reach El Paso this week to take charge of the building of the levee in the Rio Grande which has been such a bone of contention for some little time.

April 19 was a sad day at this post, for it witnessed the departure of the 18th Inf. for New Orleans. Orders to move had been expected for several days, and consequently everything was in readiness when at last they were received. As the whistle announcing the arrival of the train from El Paso was heard, the bugle sounded the call for the troops to form for inspection on the parade, which, however, only occupied a short time, and before one had time to realize it the band was leading the way down the line in front of the officers' quarters to the cars, beside the commissary, where it did not take them long to get aboard. As the sweet and familiar airs of "Auld Lang Syne," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and others that it seems our bands delight in, floated out on the air, many a tear was wiped away. Many of the officers and all of the soldiers left their families behind them, and in the event of war, who can say whether or no they will ever meet again? Just before the train pulled out the soldiers cheered for Col. Van Valsah. There was a delay of an hour in El Paso, and then amid cheers and last adieux, the train pulled out for New Orleans, which point they will reach on Thursday.

Mrs. Hinton, Miss Pell, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Walton accompanied the command as far as New Orleans, after which Mrs. Hinton and Miss Pell go to New York, Mrs. Lewis and children to Baltimore, and Mrs. Walton will make a visit in New Orleans, and Mrs. Steele goes to Mississippi.

Of the ladies of the 18th who were left behind, Mrs. Bailey will remain in the garrison; Mrs. Van Valsah and Mrs. Ward go to San Antonio to visit their brother the first of the month; Mrs. Griffith goes to Nebraska, and Mrs. Evans to Massachusetts. Lieut. Griffith did not accompany the command, but will follow as soon as his Quartermaster's effects have been turned over.

The citizens of El Paso, as a mark of esteem for the officers of the 18th and to evince their regret at their departure, gave them a champagne supper last Monday night.

George Thorpe, who has been spending some time in El Paso and who was formerly in the U. S. Navy, left for Washington this week in response to a call for his services.

FAREWELL TO THE SIXTEENTH.

In a printed farewell to the officers and men of the 16th Inf., the Citizens' Committee of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, said: "We sincerely regret that in obedience to your country's call you are about to leave us. Patriotism sustains us, however, and we heartily bid you God-speed, knowing that what is our community's loss will be the nation's gain. We expect that every man will do his duty, and we are confident that we shall not be disappointed. Judging from your character as men, we know that your service at the front will be distinguished for its true heroism. If the conflict comes we shall eagerly watch the fortunes of our own 16th. Our prayers and best wishes shall accompany you. Chaplain Bateman, we shall miss you. You have endeared yourself to us in many ways. Be assured that we hold you in highest esteem."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Mobile, Ala., April 29, 1898.

I believe the "Army and Navy Journal" to be the truest champion of proper national defence, and I cannot help calling your attention to the inducements offered by Section 7 of the Army Reorganization bill to the First Lieutenants of Infantry to serve their country in the war with Spain. In Chicago the merchants are offering to their employes who volunteer for the war a certainty of re-employment when they return from the field, and some have been so patriotic as to insure the lives of their employes so volunteering, and also to continue their salaries for the benefit of their families during hostilities. Section 7 of the Reorganization bill is very different in its spirit from all this, and offers to give to the officer who is so unfortunate as to find himself a supernumerary Captain of Infantry (and according to the bill there will be fifty such Captains), an honorable discharge at the end of the war. This may, and is almost sure; to happen to every such Captain who has not strong political influence, no matter what his previous service as a First or Second Lieutenant may have been. Does it not seem to you that an effort should be made to correct this, so that the officers who may be affected by Section 7 in its present form, could look forward to reward for faithful service, instead of an undeserved punishment.

A FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be additional Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers: 1. Cadets Frank C. Boggs, Jr.; 2. Clarke S. Smith; 3. William P. Wooten; 4. Lytle Brown; 5. Robert D. Kerr; 6. Earl I. Brown; 7. Amos A. Fries.

To be Second Lieutenants, artillery arm: 8. Cadets Manus McClosky; 9. John E. Stephens; 10. Thomas E. Merrill; 11. George A. Nugent; 12. William W. Hamilton; 13. William E. Cole; 14. Fox Conner; 15. Henry W. Butner; 16. Marcellus G. Spinks; 17. Jacob C. Johnson; 18. Henry L. Newbold; 19. Ernest D. Scott.

To be Second Lieutenants, infantry arm: 11. Cadets Monroe C. Kerth; 12. Charles H. Munton; 13. Curtis W. Otwell; 14. Francis K. Mende; 15. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr.; 16. William F. Nesbitt; 17. James B. Gowen; 18. Harvey W. Miller; 19. Edwin D. Bricker; 20. Thomas F. Maginnis; 21. William W. Fiske, Jr.; 22. Daniel G. Berry; 23. Edmund N. Benchley; 24. Malin Craig; 25. Harold Hammond; 26. Ralph E. Ingram; 27. Robert C. Davis; 28. Joseph F. Janda; 29. Alvan C. Read; 30. Ira C. Welborn; 31. Clarke Churchman; 32. David E. W. Lytle; 33. Alexander E. Williams; 34. Bonulus F. Walton; 35. Charles W. Epton; 36. Guy V. Henry, Jr.; 37. Edward H. Martin; 38. Herbert A. LaFerty; 39. David P. Wheeler; 40. Conrad S. Babcock; 41. Edgar Ridenour; 42. Chauncey B. Humphrey; 43. Berkeley Knocha; 44. William L. Murphy; 45. Robert J. Maxey; 46. G. Maury Cralle; 47. Joseph F. Gohn; 48. James H. Bradford, Jr.; 49. Wallace B. Scales; 50. David L. Stone.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 28, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

As the Summary Court is, by the act of Congress establishing it, limited to "time of peace," and by the 80th Article of War is replaced "in time of war" by the Field Officer's Court; and this being "time of war," within the meaning of the 80th Article of War, the Summary Court will be discontinued, and the 80th Article of War carried into effect.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, D. M., APRIL 25, 1898.

Maj. James M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department of California, and Maj. Egon A. Koerper, Surg., as Chief Surgeon.

G. O. 6, D. C., APRIL 25, 1898.

Col. M. P. Miller, 3d Art., is hereby placed in command of all artillery troops, guns and defensive works, and in control of all war materiel in and about San Francisco harbor, for purposes of instruction and defence.

Post commanders while exercising their functions in post administration will subordinate all other considerations to meet the demands of Col. Miller in the important duties assigned him in this order. Officers and detachments may be temporarily taken from post to post by Government transportation, at the discretion of Col. Miller, for necessary instruction without change of station.

It is expected that all connected with harbor defence will keep in close touch and hearty co-operation for effective defence at all times.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.  
EDWARD FIELD, Maj., 2d Art., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 7, D. C., APRIL 26, 1898.

Announces that the carbine practice required by G. O. 2, current series, D. C., is suspended.

CIRCULAR 6, D. C., APRIL 22, 1898.

The precautionary measures contained in the following communication from the Chief of Ordnance, will be strictly observed by all concerned:

"OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,  
UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, April 12, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

General: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that in firing sea-coast guns with brown powder, particularly in rapid firing, there is danger of the cartridge being ignited from the heat of the residue in the gun, unless the chamber is thoroughly sponged out with a wet sponge before reloading.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that instructions be issued to the service that, in continuous firing with sea-coast guns using brown prismatic powder, the powder chamber must be thoroughly wiped out with a wet sponge before reloading. Very respectfully,  
D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance."

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.  
EDWARD FIELD, Maj., 2d Art., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 12, D. COLUMBIA, APRIL 16, 1898.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Headquarters of the Army of April 16, the 16th Regiment of Infantry is relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia, and will proceed to New Orleans, La., where upon arrival the Regimental Commander will report to Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces being concentrated at that point.

One officer and a detail of two enlisted men from each company at Forts Sherman and Spokane will be left in charge of said posts.

The regiment will be fully armed and equipped for field service, with thirty days' field and the necessary travel rations, the necessary tentage and camp equipment, and all available ammunition and serviceable transportation suitable for field service.

The necessities of the posts from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the Quartermaster's Department.

The families of the officers concerned are authorized to retain their present quarters.

The following enlisted medical personnel of Hospital Corps and hospital equipment will accompany the regiment.

FROM FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO:

Four privates, one ambulance with team complete, a complete field hospital of ten beds with all necessary tents, chests, cases, instruments, appliances, etc.

FROM FORT SPOKANE, WASH.:

Five privates, one ambulance with team complete.

FROM BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO:

Hospital Steward Haughey and one private; one hospital tent complete, one ambulance with team complete.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish all necessary transportation.

The troops from Forts Sherman and Spokane, and Boise Barracks, will proceed under arrangements to be made by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who is charged with all details respecting transportation.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.  
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF GULF, APRIL 27, 1898.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., is announced as Inspector General Department of the Gulf.

G. O. 13, DEPT. COLUMBIA, APRIL 23, 1898.

Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia, and will transfer to Maj. John L. Clem, Quartermaster, who is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, in addition to his other duties, the funds, property and records pertaining to that office.

G. O. 8, MAY 3, 1898, DEPT. EAST.

In compliance with par. 7, S. O. 3, S. H. Q. A., A. G. O., Maj. William S. Patten, Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Department, in

addition to his other duties, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:  
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 30, 1898, H. Q. A.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Maintenance of Volunteer Recruits.—The time between enrollment and muster into United States service, referred to in G. O. 26, S. O., from this office, as the interval during which the United States will provide for the maintenance of volunteer recruits can not ordinarily, under par. 824, Army Regulations, exceed six days.—(General decision, April 29, '98—76342, A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, accompanied by Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj. Gen., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on public business. (S. O. 64, D. Col., April 16.)

G. O. 27, APRIL 27, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. The following order has been received from the War Department:

By direction of the President, and to quarry out the provisions of an act for the better organization of the line of the Army of the United States, approved April 26, 1898, a third battalion will be established for each infantry regiment, and company, troop, and battery organizations provided for in that act will be recruited to their war strength.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, immediate measures will be taken to recruit the regiments of the regular Army and the Battalion of Engineers, as follows:

1. The Commanding Officers of infantry regiments will transfer to Companies I, K, L and M, from other companies of their regiments, a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt organization of these companies. The total number of men transferred to each of the new companies should be not less than twenty, and they should be selected with reference to their ability to assist in the instruction of recruits.

2. The Commanding Officers of cavalry regiments will transfer to Troops L and M, from other troops of their regiments, a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to assure the prompt organization of these troops. The total number of men transferred to each of the new troops should be not less than twenty, and they should be selected with reference to their ability to assist in the instruction of recruits and the training of horses.

3. Every proper effort will be made by the regimental Commanders to recruit their regiments, under the provisions of A. R. 556, to the legal strength. The enlistments will be governed by the provisions of Circular No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 12, 1895, paragraphs 2, 3, 4b, and 6.

The limit for each company of infantry is: 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner, and 84 privates; total enlisted, 104.

The limit for each troop of cavalry is: 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 2 trumpeters, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 78 privates; total enlisted, 100.

The limit for each battery of heavy artillery is: 1 1st Sergeant, 22 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, 162 privates; total enlisted, 200.

The limit for each battery of field artillery is: 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant, 5 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, 2 farriers, 2 artificers, 1 saddler, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 141 privates; total enlisted, 173.

(Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 give detailed instructions as to how the recruiting shall be conducted, requisitions made, quarters hired, etc., which we omit.)

9. The general service recruiting officers at Boston, Mass., New York City and Albany, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Louisville, Ky., will make enlistments for the Battalion of Engineers, to fill vacancies therein of which they may be notified from time to time, by the Battalion Commander, and will send soldiers thus enlisted, in small detachments, to such points as may be indicated by him. Such enlistments will be governed by the provisions of Circular No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 12, 1895, paragraphs 1, 3, 4a, 5 and 6.

The limit for each company of engineers is: 1 1st Sergeant, 10 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 2 musicians, 64 first-class privates, 63 second-class privates; total enlisted, 150.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 31, APRIL 30, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions governing the arming and equipping of volunteer troops called into service under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, and providing for the proper accountability for the arms and equipments, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. As soon as a regiment has been mustered into the United States service, the commanding officer of the regiment shall detail a Lieutenant to perform the duties of acting ordnance officer for the regiment.

2. As soon as a regiment or other organization has been mustered into the United States service, the Governor of the State is to invoice to the ordnance officer of a regiment, or the commanding officer of an organization, all the ordnance and ordnance stores which are furnished to the regiment or organization by the State.

3. The acting ordnance officer of a regiment, or the commanding officer of other organizations will, immediately on receipt of this invoice, forward to the Chief of Ordnance a requisition, on blank form 22 to be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., for the ordnance and ordnance stores required to complete the armament and equipment of the regiment or organization. This requisition shall state:

(a) The number of men mustered into the regiment or organization.

(b) The total of ordnance and ordnance stores required for the full armament and equipment of the regiment or organization.

(c) The ordnance and ordnance stores received from the Governor of the State.

(d) The difference, or the stores to be furnished to the regiment or organization by the Chief of Ordnance.

(e) On receipt of stores from the Ordnance Department, the ordnance officer of a regiment or the commanding officer of an organization will send receipts therefor to the issuing officer.

4. On receipt of the ordnance and ordnance stores, both from the State and from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., the acting ordnance officer will, under the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment, turn over to each company or troop commander, the stores required by each company of troop, taking receipts therefor, which receipts will be filed as vouchers with the next return to the Chief of Ordnance. Company or troop commanders are then held accountable for property turned over to them, and must make returns for such property to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in accordance with existing law and Army Regulations.

5. The acting ordnance officer will account to the Chief of Ordnance for the surplus stores left in his hands and for the armament and equipment of the non-commissioned staff and band.

6. On receipt of the stores invoiced to the ordnance officer of a regiment or to the commanding officer of an organization from the Governor of the State, said officer will furnish the usual receipts to the Governor of the State for property received, which receipts will be used as vouchers with the State's next property return to the Chief of Ordnance.

7. The Chief of Ordnance will keep an exact account of all the stores turned over to each regiment or organization by each State, as provided for herein, with a view to making provision for future settlement with the State therefor.

8. All necessary blanks will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance upon application, and such application should be made at once. The forms at first needed will be sent by the Chief of Ordnance to the different regiments and organizations as soon as it is ascertained where they are located.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.



G. O. 10, MAY 3, 1898, DEPT. GULF.  
I. 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding, to date from April 27, 1898.

II. 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the department, and will receipt for all property pertaining to that office.

By command of Brig. Gen. Graham:  
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 27, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: "All absolutely necessary expenses for the subsistence, transportation, sheltering and generally the maintenance of volunteers during the interval between their enrollment (enlistment) and their muster (or being sworn) into the service of the United States; also all incidental expenses connected therewith, such as the hire of offices, clerks, messengers, etc., for mustering officers, will be met by the Government of the United States from the proper appropriation at the disposal of the several staff departments of the Army. Certified vouchers for all expenditures herein authorized will be forwarded to the War Department for audit and payment. The vouchers should be certified by officers of the proper staff departments and approved by the mustering officers."

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 8, APRIL 27, 1898, DEPT. GULF.

Publishes the instructions contained in Circular No. 6, Dec. 24, 1897, Dept. of the East, for the orientation of the guns of the different batteries constituting the fire commands of a fort or artillery district, and for setting the verniers and numbering the graduation of the azimuth circles on the gun carriages or platforms to read azimuth angles of directions from the gun pibles to objects in the field of fire.

G. O. 29, APRIL 29, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the act for the better organization of the Army (which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of April 30, page 673), and also the joint resolution authorizing the President, in his discretion, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Approved, April 22, 1898.

G. O. 30, APRIL 30, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following acts of Congress: An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes. An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. The order also publishes the proclamation of the President calling for volunteers, already published in the "Army and Navy Journal."

G. O. 32, MAY 3, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, May 2, 1898.  
By direction of the President, War Department Order of April 27, 1898, published in General Orders No. 27, April 27, 1898, from Headquarters of the Army, directing that a third battalion be established for each infantry regiment under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, is amended to read: A third battalion is established for each infantry regiment to take effect from April 26, 1898; and company, troop, and battery organizations provided for in that act will be at once recruited to their war strength.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations: 1550a. In time of war, officers on the active list of the Army, while on duty, will wear the uniform of their grade.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 2, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, April 30, 1898.

Appointment.

Col. William H. Nash, Asst. Comy. Gen., to be Commissary General with the rank of Brigadier General, April 21, 1898, vice Cushing, retired from active service.

Retirement.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg., April 23, 1898.

Casualties.

Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans (retired), died March 11, 1898, at Rosecrans, near Los Angeles, Cal.

Col. Edwin C. Mason (retired), died April 30, 1898, at St. Paul, Minn.

2d Lieut. Joseph Drips, 8th Inf., dropped as a deserter, April 17, 1898, in accordance with Section 1229, Revised Statutes.

Amendment.

Capt. Henry B. Noble (retired), died April 3, 1898, at Dresden, Germany, in accordance with April 7, 1898, as announced in list of April 11, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

APRIL 28.—Capt. Rudolph Gustave Ebert, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon.

2d Lieut. George Grant Gatley, 5th Art., to be First Lieutenant.

1st Lieut. Wallis Olwin Clark, Adj., 12th Inf., to be Captain.

MAY 2.—To be Majors in Infantry—Capt. Egbert Barnum Savage, 8th Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles Austin Coolidge, 7th Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Wilson Tweed Harts, 15th Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles Adam Dempsey, 2d Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William Edgworth Dougherty, 1st Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Greenleaf Austin Goodale, 23d Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Cyrus Swan Roberts, 17th Inf., April 26, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captain—1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., April 26, 1898, vice Savage, 8th Inf., promoted.

#### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Par. 1, S. O. 35, c. s., Department of California, is so far modified as to direct Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., now at Benicia Barracks, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty as assistant to the Chief Surgeon of the Department in the duties of Attending Surgeon in this city and, if necessary, attending the sick at Fort Mason, Cal., during the absence of Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg. Whilst in the performance of these duties Maj. Moseley will take station in the city of San Francisco, April 22.

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of April 30, 1898, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Chief Paymr., at Fort Apache, A. T.; Du Chesne and Douglas, Utah; Wingate, N. M.; Washakie, Wyo.; and clerks and messengers Department Headquarters. By Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., Forts Bayard, N. M.; Grant and Huachuca, A. T.; Logan, Col.; D. A. Russell, and Camps Pilot Butte, Wyo.; and camps at San Carlos and San Bernardino, A. T. (S. O. 48, D. Col., April 25.)

Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in this Department, and will comply with par. 1, S. O. 91, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 47, D. M., April 25.) The troops of this Department will be paid on the muster of April 30, 1898, as follows: The garrisons of Forts Crook, Robinson and Niobrara, Neb.; and Fort Meade, S. D., by Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr.; Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo., Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Kan., Forts Sill and Reno, O. T., and Logan H. Roots, Ark., by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 47, D. M., April 25.)

The payment of troops in the Department of Dakota, on the muster of April 30, 1898, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., in checks to be sent by registered mail or express, or in currency shipped by express, at Fort Yates, N. D.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and Forts Assiniboine, Harrison, Keogh and Missoula, Mont.; and in person, at Fort Snelling, Minn., returning to his station on completion of the same. (S. O. 60, D. D., April 25.)

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., will make the following payments of troops in this command on the muster of April 30, 1898: At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in person. At Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh, Point and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., in currency shipped by express. (S. O. 26, D. G., May 3.)

The Commanding Officer, Fort Logan, Col., will send Comy. Sgt. Ernest Heintz, at once from that post to New Orleans, La. (S. O. 50, D. Col., April 26.)

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in St. Paul, Minn., to enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 91, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 61, D. D., April 26.)

Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., will pay the troops to April 30, 1898, in person, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; by express at Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus, Ind.; and Forts Jackson and Campbell, Tenn.; by checks at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (S. O. 21, D. L., April 27.)

Par. 2, S. O. 48, c. s., Department of Colorado, is amended to include Whipple Barracks, Ariz., among the posts to be paid by Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr. (S. O. 52, D. Col., April 28.)

To enable him to comply with the provisions contained in par. 1, S. O. 91, c. s., H. Q. A., Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in Chicago. (S. O. 22, D. L., April 28.)

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person for duty to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the troops at Chickamauga National Park. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

1st Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D., will make not exceeding eight visits during each of the months of April, May and June, 1898, to the Office of the Ordnance and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of fuses. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Francis Lieber, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Maj. John G. Butler, O. D., will make not exceeding twelve visits to the works of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Company, Rome, N. Y., on business connected with the inspection of 10-inch solid shot. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Capt. Edwin Burr, C. E., is temporarily relieved from duty as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, D. C., and will temporarily relieve Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, C. E., from his present duties in Washington, D. C., reporting in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty under his orders. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, C. E., upon being relieved of his present duties by Capt. Edwin Burr, C. E., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., for assignment to duty as Engineer Officer on his staff. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and will report in person, for duty, to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Commanding U. S. troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Georgia. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, C. E., is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. U. West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report in person to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, for duty as Engineer Officer on his staff. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and will report in person to the Commanding General of troops in the field at Mobile, Ala. Maj. William B. Davis, Surg., is relieved from duty with the 19th Inf., at Mobile, Ala., and will report to the C. O., Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty.

1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., and will report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for duty with troops in the field. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Sergt. Thomas B. Horne, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, for duty under Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Officer. (S. O. 95, D. E., May 2.)

Capt. David A. Lytle, O. D., will make twenty visits to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of forgings for six-pounder and three-inch guns, and, upon the completion thereof, will return to his proper station after each visit. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D., will proceed to the works of Warner and Swasey, at Cleveland, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

Sergts. Ivy Baldwin, J. Kennedy, C. B. Myers and W. Thornton, Signal Corps, will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and report to Gen. Wade for duty. Sergt. G. C. Burnett, will return to Governors Island for temporary duty. (Fort Wadsworth, April 29.)

Sergt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, having reported, the Subsistence Department will commute his rations at 75 cents per day. (S. O. 94, D. E., April 30.)

Comy. Sergt. John Draddy, will proceed to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, for duty. (Fort Porter, April 30.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Signal Officer, Department of the East, and will take station in New York City. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Acting Asst. Surg. John Gutierrez, U. S. A., now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report for duty to the Commanding General of the U. S. troops at that place. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Maj. Charles McClure, Maj. William F. Tucker, Maj. Geo. R. Smith, and Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymrs., will proceed to and pay in person the troops now in camp at Tampa, Fla., and such as may arrive thereon, on the muster of April 30, 1898. Upon completion of this duty, Maj. McClure, Tucker and Smith, will return to their station in Atlanta, and Maj. Hamner will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., and pay in person the troops at that station, returning on completion of this duty to his station in this city. (S. O. 24, D. G., April 30.)

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., will proceed to and pay in person the troops in camp at New Orleans, and those stationed at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., on the muster of April 30, 1898, and on completion of this duty he will return to his station in the city of New Orleans. (S. O. 24, D. G., April 30.)

Acting Asst. Surg. W. W. Calhoun, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Tampa, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Capt. James N. Allison, C. S., will report in person to Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

The retirement from active service, this date, of Maj. William Arthur Paymr., upon his own application, after thirty years' service, is announced. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Maj. Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, is temporarily relieved from his present duties, and will turn over all funds and property for which he is accountable to Maj. W. L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, who has been designated to perform the duties of Major Nye during the absence of that officer in the field. Maj. Nye will proceed to comply with his orders without delay and report to the Commanding General troops in the field, Tampa, Fla. (S. O. 18, D. M., April 28.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank W. Bryant, U. S. A., will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and report for duty to Maj. Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence. (S. O. 18, D. M., April 28.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymaster of the Department, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., in connection with the payment of troops at that post on the muster of April 30, 1898. (S. O. 26, D. G., May 2.)

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., accompanied by Pay

Clerks Mr. Eben Dodge and Mr. Otto Becker, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for the purpose of paying troops at that point on the muster of April 30, 1898. (S. O. 25, D. G., May 2.)

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., pay the troops at that place, and those stationed at Fort Morgan, on the muster of April 30, 1898, and on completion of this duty he will return to his station at New Orleans, Louisiana. (S. O. 26, D. G., May 2.)

Contract Surg. Edward T. Gibson, U. S. A., now at Minneapolis, Minn., will proceed without delay to Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 63, D. D., April 30.)

Sergt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade for duty under Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Officer. (S. O. 98, D. E., May 5.)

Comy. Sergt. Hubert Franklin will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., for duty. (Madison Barracks, May 4.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for temporary duty at that post. Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Maj. Girard, and will proceed to New York City and take charge of the hospital ship Vigilance, under detailed instructions from the Surgeon General. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

1st Lieut. Ormonde M. Jessel, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits to the C. H. Cowdry Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of field projectiles. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

Adtl. 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C. E., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

Post Chaplain Dwight Galloppe, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

Cy. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., will report in person to the Major General Commanding the Army for duty on his staff as Chief Surgeon of the troops in the field. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

Par. 4, S. O. 90, April 28, 1898, H. Q. A., is modified so as to require 1st Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D., to extend the visits therein directed to Hartford, Conn., via Derby and Waterbury, Conn. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., is relieved from further duty at Kansas City, Mo., which place, as a subsistence station, is closed, and will repair to Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave until further orders is granted Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of an infantry regiment, Georgia Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

##### 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.), will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty with his regiment. (S. O. 51, D. Col., April 27.)

1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, Q. M., 2d Cav., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

##### 4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 30, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

##### 5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas and Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., will proceed to the points hereinafter named, for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Leonard Wood: Prescott, A. T.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Muskogee, I. T.; Guthrie, O. T. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

##### 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Denver, Col., for temporary duty. (S. O. 50, D. Col., April 26.)

The leave granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

2d Lieut. John C. Carson, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, O. T., and will report by telegraph to Capt. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., for duty as Adjutant of the regiment of volunteers which Capt. Wood has been authorized to organize. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav., temporarily commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and such other points in the Departments as may be necessary. He will be accompanied by Maj. W. L. Alexander, Comy. of Sub., Chief Commissary of the Departments. (S. O. 50, D. Col., April 26.)

Leave for one month with permission for an extension of one month is granted Capt. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., Acting Judge Adv. (S. O. 67, D. Col., April 25.)

##### 8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The leave for seven days granted to 1st Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 59, D. D., April 25.)

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., who desires to relinquish the unexpired portion of his leave, will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., and report to Maj. William A. Thompson, 2d Cav. Mustered Officer at that place, for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

1st Lieut. Ellwood Evans, 8th Cav., now in Washington, D. C., is temporarily relieved from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and will repair without delay to Baltimore, Md., and report to Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., Mustered Officer, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster of Maryland's quota of volunteers into the service of the United States. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., is further extended one day. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., will proceed to Columbus, O., for duty with Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., Mustered Officer, at that place. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

##### 9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., is granted leave until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, Ohio Cavalry Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as Mustered Officer for the State of Maryland, and 1st Lieut. Ellwood Evans, 8th Cav., is detailed in his stead. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Par. 5, S. O. 94, H. Q. A., relieving Maj. Albert E. Woodson, 9th Cav., from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, O. T., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

##### 10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Leave until further orders is granted 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 10th Cav., to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

The Secretary of War relieves Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., is detailed to muster into the service of the United States a squadron of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen to be organized under section 6, of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898; in connection with the service he will also act as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence. (H. Q. A., April 29.)



**2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.**  
Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d Art., will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., is relieved from further station at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 28.)  
1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., is detailed Post Quartermaster. (Fort Warren, May 2.)  
Sergeant D. O'Hare, Corp., W. Baldwin, and ten privates of H. 2d Art., will proceed to Dutch Island, R. I., for duty. (Fort Trumbull, May 1.)  
Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., assumes command of post. 2d Lieut. B. C. Gilbert is appointed Quartermaster, Commissary, etc. (Fort Constitution, May 1.)  
Battery K, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Constitution, N. H. (Fort Schuyler, April 30.)  
Sergeant W. West, B. and H. C. K. F. Larsen, 2d Art., will report to 1st Lieut. H. C. Schuman, 2d Art., in connection with instruction of Newport Artillery. (Fort Adams, April 30.)  
Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Schuyler, April 29.)  
2d Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., is detailed Post Ordnance Officer. (Fort Caswell, April 28.)  
Leave until further orders is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Major in a regiment of Kansas Volunteers. He will proceed to Topeka, Kan., and report to the Governor of the State. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

**3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.**  
2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., is relieved of so much of the duties assigned him by par. 3, S. O. 23, c. s., Dept. Cal., as relates to Fort Baker. He will transfer the property pertaining to that post for which he may be accountable, to the officer designated by the Commanding Officer, Fort Baker. (S. O. 38, D. Cal., April 23.)  
Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Handolph, 3d Art., will proceed without delay to Chickamauga, Ga., reporting, upon arrival, to Maj. Gen. John B. Brooke, for duty with field batteries. (S. O. 38, D. Cal., April 21.)  
Capt. Seabree Smith, 3d Art., recently promoted, will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
2d Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art., is attached to Battery B. (Fort Monroe, May 3.)

**4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**  
2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, Rec. Officer, etc. (Fort Washington, May 2.)  
2d Lieut. A. H. Hare, Jr., 4th Art., will take charge of the laboratory. (Fort Monroe, April 27.)  
Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art. (Sheridan Point, April 30.)  
1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., is detailed Adjutant to the Commanding Officer of Forts Mott and Delaware and Delaware City. (Def. of Philadelphia, April 28.)  
1st Lieut. W. Robinson, 4th Art., is appointed Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and Rec. Officer. (Fort Delaware, April 27.)  
Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, April 28.)  
Sergeant John Welby, 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Sergeant. (Washington Barracks, April 28.)  
Sergeant J. T. Leary, 4th Art., is authorized to appear as witness before U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. (Sheridan Point, May 1.)  
Corp. L. C. Brown, D. 4th Art., will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report for competitive examination for promotion. (Fort McHenry, May 1.)

**5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.**  
Sergeant H. D. Nelson, 5th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Wadsworth, April 27.)  
2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, 5th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Hancock, May 2.)  
Sergeant Harry L. Steele, 5th Art., will proceed to Chickamauga Park to be examined with a view to promotion. (Fort Hancock, April 30.)  
2d Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 5th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Rec. and Signal Officer, in charge of Band, etc. (Fort Columbus, April 29.)  
Sergeant P. Murphy, L. 5th Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Wadsworth, April 29.)  
1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art., is appointed Post Commissary. (Fort Monroe, April 27.)  
1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., is detailed Signal Officer; 2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hancock, April 30.)  
1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., is temporarily attached to Battery C. (Fort Hancock, April 30.)  
1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlathlin, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as Adjutant and appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, to fill vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 1st Art. 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway is appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice McGlathlin, relieved. (5th Art., May 3.)  
Leave for two days each is granted to Capt. J. McClellan and W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, May 4.)

**6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.**  
Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th Art., Artillery Inspector of the Department of Gulf, will proceed to Tybee Island, Ga., and such other points in the Department as may be necessary, in connection with the defenses and fortifications now under construction. (S. O. 24, D. G., April 30.)  
Corps. R. H. Harris, F. Drake and R. L. Scott, Battery L, G. Loudon and H. Pharius, Battery D, and W. C. Barton and J. P. Kendrick, Battery B, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.  
Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th Art., Artillery Inspector of the Department of Gulf, will proceed to Sullivan Island, South Carolina; Tybee Island, Ga.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort St. Philip, La., and Fort Point, Galveston, Tex., in connection with the defenses and fortifications now under construction. (S. O. 25, D. G., May 2.)  
1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 6th Art., will proceed to join his battery. (Fort Hancock, May 4.)

**7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.**  
Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 28.)  
2d Lieut. James S. Williams, 7th Art., is assigned to Battery F of that regiment. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
1st Lieut. W. J. Snow, 7th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer, temporarily. (Fort Slocum, April 28.)  
Light Battery C, 7th Art., will proceed, April 29, to Fort Myer, Va. (Fort Slocum, April 28.)  
Light Battery M will proceed, April 29, to Fort Myer, Va. (Fort Slocum, April 28.)  
Sergeant C. Williams, D. 7th Art., is detailed Assistant Steward in Post Mess. (Fort Slocum, May 2.)  
Corp. A. Baumann, A. and Corp. W. J. Tobin, G. 7th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.  
Pvt. Harry Leonard, L. 7th Art., has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment.  
Sergeant Dunstan, Light Battery M, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Myer, May 3.)  
2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Slocum, May 4.)  
So much of par. 1, S. O. 73, April 5, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates 1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art., from duty at the U. S. M. A. West Point, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1898, is amended to take effect when his services shall be no longer required at the Academy in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

**3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.**  
Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., to enable him to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 28.)  
1st Lieut. Omar Bundy, Q. M., 3d Inf., having completed his duties at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to join his regiment at Mobile, Ala. (S. O. 58, D. G., April 23.)  
Maj. J. M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., Actg. Insp. Gen., Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., under special instructions, and on completion of this duty will report in person to the Department Commander at Denver, Colo. (S. O. 19, D. M., April 30.)  
Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for the purpose of testifying before the G. C. M. at that post in the case of Pvt. John McDonough, Battery C, 6th Art. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

1st Sergt. Thomas Kelly, Co. E, 3d Inf., now at Mobile, Ala., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D. C., as witness before the G. C. M. now in session at that post. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

**4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.**  
1st Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed from Denver, Col., to Savannah, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., for duty. (S. O. 49, D. Col., April 25.)  
1st Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is temporarily relieved from duty as Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice at the Department of Colorado Headquarters and will transfer the property responsibility and duties pertaining to those offices to 1st Lieut. J. L. Schon, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp. (S. O. 49, D. Col., April 25.)

**5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.**  
Co. H, 5th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty at Tybee Island, Ga., on May 6, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with the regiment at that point. (S. O. 27, D. G., May 4.)

**7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.**  
Leave until further orders is granted Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of a New York regiment of volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.**  
Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty with his regiment, and will report to the Commanding Officer of the U. S. troops at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

**11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**  
Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

**12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.**  
1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster in connection with the muster into the United States service of Illinois Volunteers at Springfield, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., relieved of his detail for that duty. Lieut. Ballou will proceed to Springfield and report to Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., Mustered Officer, at that place. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
Capt. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., is detailed as Mustered Officer for the Georgia Volunteers at Atlanta, Ga., vice Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., relieved; and 1st Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 8th Inf., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the Georgia Volunteers, at the same place, vice 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., hereby relieved. Capt. Mills and Lieut. Kirkman will proceed to Atlanta without delay. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.**  
Sergeant Thos. Dollin, K. 13th Inf., is detailed Assistant Steward in Post Exchange. (Fort Slocum, April 28.)

**14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.**  
Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf., is detailed for recruiting duty, and will proceed to Cleveland, O., and take charge of the rendezvous at No. 57 Public Square in that city. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.**  
The C. O., Fort Logan, Col., will send the detachment of Co. B, 15th Inf., now at that post, to its proper station, Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 52, D. Col., April 28.)  
The C. O., Fort Logan, Col., will send a detail of one Lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers and thirteen privates of Co. A, 15th Inf., to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., to relieve the detachment of the 8th Inf. there, which on being relieved, will proceed without delay to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and rejoin its regiment. (S. O. 52, D. Col., April 28.)

**16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.**  
2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, during the trial of Pvt. William J. Evans, Troop F, 4th Cav., to act as his counsel. (S. O. 64, D. Col., April 18.)  
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and report in person to Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf., Mustered Officer, and relieve Capt. Wilhelm of the duties assigned him as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with Wyoming Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.**  
1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is temporarily relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., to enable him to give his entire time to the instruction of the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.**  
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th Inf., now at Fort Brady, Mich., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will proceed to join his regiment at Mobile, Ala. (S. O. 20, D. I., April 24.)  
1st Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., and will at once proceed to join his regiment at Mobile, Ala. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

**20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.**  
1st Lieut. William P. Barnham, 20th Inf., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Alabama Volunteers at Mobile, Ala., to relieve 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, 4th Cav., of those duties. Lieut. Jones will report to Montgomery, Ala., and resume his duties under the Governor of the State. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.**  
2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., now in Washington, D. C., having relinquished his sick leave, will proceed at once to join his regiment at Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

**22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.**  
The unexpired portion of the extension of ordinary leave granted Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf., is changed to leave on account of sickness, to date from April 22, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

**23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.**  
2d Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 23d Inf., is transferred to the 8th Inf., Co. H, to take effect this date. (H. Q. A., April 29.)  
Maj. William F. Spurgin, 23d Inf., is detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the muster into the United States service of New York volunteer troops at Hempstead, Long Island, and will proceed to that point without delay. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

**24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.**  
1st Lieut. John H. Wholley, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., and will report in person to the Governor of Washington, at Olympia, Wash., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., will proceed without delay to Burlington, Vt., and report to Maj. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 19th Inf., Mustered Officer, and relieve him of the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Vermont Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
Leave is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Wholley, 24th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the Washington Regiment of Infantry Volunteers. (H. Q. A., April 30.)  
Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. (Fort Slocum, April 28.)

**25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**  
Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, with Cos. A and G, 25th Inf., will proceed from Key West Barracks to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., and there take station. (S. O. 27, D. G., May 4.)

**MUSTERING SERVICE WITH VOLUNTEER TROOPS.**

The following named officers are detailed for the duty hereinafter indicated in connection with the mustering into the service of the United States of the volunteers furnished by the State of New York: As Mustered Officer, Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; as Acting Assistant Quartermasters and Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, under the provisions of G. O. No. 38, April 27, 1898, H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Oranger Adams, 5th Art. The officers detailed as above will proceed to Albany, New York, and report to Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, 14th Inf., Chief Mustered Officer, for instructions. Lieuts. Weigel and Adams will call direct upon the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, for supplies and funds. (H. Q. A., April 25.)

The officers hereinafter named are detailed for the duty and at the places indicated in each case, respectively, in connection with the muster into the United States service of volunteer troops, and their maintenance, transportation, etc., as provided for in G. O. 26, April 27, 1898, from H. Q. A.

As Mustered Officers and Acting Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence: 2d Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 15th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Niantic, Conn.; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., Middletown, Del.; Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., Tampa, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, 4th Cav., Boise City, Idaho; 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Boyden, 23d Inf., Augusta, Me.; Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., Baltimore, Md.; 2d Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav.; Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Concord, N. H.; Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., Santa Fe, N. Mex.; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., Fargo, N. D.; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., Portland, Ore.; 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Abbot, Jr., Quonset Pt., R. I.; 2d Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., Charleston, S. C.; 2d Lieut. Briant H. West, 1st Inf., Ogden, Utah; Maj. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 19th Inf., Burlington, Vt.; 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., Martinsburg, W. Va.

As Acting Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence: 1st Lieut. Lemuel Jones, Jr., 4th Cav., Mobile, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Jas. Frazier, 9th Inf., Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 15th Inf., Denver, Col.; 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Matt. B. Peterson, 8th Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.; 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 8th Cav., Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., Lexington, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., State Fair Grounds, near St. Paul, Minn.; 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Jackson, Miss.; 1st Lieut. George D. Moore, 23d Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., Jersey City, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 6th Cav., Raleigh, N. C.; 2d Lieut. John M. Morgan, 8th Cav., Sioux Falls, S. D.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 14th Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Nashville, Tenn.; 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Austin, Tex.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Richmond, Va.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. Thos. Wilhelm, 8th Inf., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Capt. Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. Marry A. Smith, 5th Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 2d Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 1st Inf. (relieved as Mustered Officer); 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav. (relieved as Mustered Officer), Detroit, Mich.

As Mustered Officers: Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., Atlanta, Ga., vice Capt. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., relieved; 1st Lieut. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., New Orleans, La.; Capt. Robt. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., Detroit, Mich.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., State Fair Grounds, near St. Paul, Minn. (vice 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 2d Cav., April 28); 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, 2d Cav., Helena, Mont.; Capt. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 11th Inf., Nashville, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; Austin, Tex.; 1st Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., Richmond, Va.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., Tacoma, Wash., vice 1st Lieut. John H. Wholley, 24th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Buck, 13th Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.

As Acting Assistant Quartermasters: 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., Springfield, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., Columbus, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Hay, 10th Cav., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

As Acting Commissaries of Subsistence: 2d Lieut. Alex. M. Davis, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf., Columbus, O.; 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

**COURTS MARTIAL.**

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., May 2, 1898. Detail: Maj. Henry S. Turritt, Surg., Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E.; Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C. E.; 1st Lieut. William V. Judson, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E.; Addl. 2d Lieut. George M. Hoffman, C. E.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C. E.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, C. E.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas, C. E. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

A. G. C. M. at Fort Apache, Ariz., on May 2, 1898. Detail: Lieut. Col. Michael Conney, 7th Cav.; Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George E. Mitchell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 51, D. Col., April 27.)

At Fort Monmouth, Md., May 9. Detail: Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg.; Capt. James L. Wilson, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, Adjut., 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, Q. M., 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 90, D. E., May 3.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Point, Galveston, Tex., May 9. Detail: Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lynch, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Chas. D. W. Fenton, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 26, D. G., May 3.)  
Garrison C. M., Fort Monroe, detail: Capt. J. D. C. Haskin, Lieut. L. Osterlin, P. C. March and H. E. Cloke. (Fort Monroe, May 3.)

**ARMY BOARDS.**

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William G. Haan, 3d Art.; will convene at Fort Baker, Cal., on Tuesday, April 26, to examine and report upon the merits of a device, to be submitted by 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art., for mechanically ascertaining the corrections due to height of gun above the sea level. (S. O. 36, D. Cal., April 21.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Vancouver Barracks, W. Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M.; Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf.; Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

The following named officers will, until further orders, comprise the Post Exchange Council at Fort Monroe: Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art.; Capt. William B. Homer, 6th Art. (Art. School, April 30.)

**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergt. Frank W. Bryant, Office of the Chief C. S., Omaha, Neb. 1st Sergt. John Green, Co. B, 14th Inf., Dyess, Alaska. Sergt. Charles O'Brien, Light Battery F, 3d Art., Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga. Sergt. Albert H. Good, Co. A, 4th Inf., Tampa, Fla. Pvt. Michael Kelly, Co. C, 7th Inf., Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga. (H. Q. A., April 28.)

Over 1,200 physicians have volunteered their services to the U. S. Army as medical officers.



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few collect in adv.

Our public officers at Washington, as well as our newspapers, ought to remember that the publishing of plans of operations of the land and naval forces, or of the number and character of the forces to be employed in a particular enterprise contemplated is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. We know that publications of this character are made thoughtlessly, with no intent to convey information to the enemy, but with a desire to satisfy the public appetite for news—an appetite which has been abnormally developed by the so-called yellow journalism.

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The war time methods prevail in the Departments at Washington and only those can pass the outer lines into the presence of the officials who can give the countersign of urgent public business.

The small size of the companies of the regiments to be mustered in under the President's call makes it necessary to keep these companies filled up to preserve their efficiency. Here is a field for the patriotic gentlemen of the Grand Army. Instead of devoting their energies to recruiting on paper new regiments for a second call, let them secure men to fill the vacancies that may occur in the companies of the regiments now about to enter the service. This is the direction, too, in which the energies of those who have organized the National Volunteer Reserve can be most usefully employed.

The important questions of modern naval warfare which may possibly be solved by our sea fights with Spain, make the American conflict one of absorbing interest to foreign observers, and it will be followed in every detail with greatest interest by every nation possessing a Navy. A correspondent who has consulted several high officials in the French Navy reports that the prevailing opinion is that the American ships are better armed and faster than the Spanish ships, and in a stand-up fight should have the best of it, but they appear to hold a high opinion of the bravery and qualifications of some of the Spanish sailors.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal" from Key West, Fla., on April 28, says: "Is it not a coincidence that the vessel which captured the big prize, the Panama, was the Lighthouse tender Mangrove, which carried the first aid to the Maine which left Key West at three o'clock a. m. on the night of the explosion, February 15, carrying Dr. Clendenin, U. S. A., and Dr. Spear, U. S. N., to Havana, and bringing back a lot of the wounded to the post hospital at the barracks? Things are looking pretty warlike here now. The man-of-war harbor is filling up with prizes and work is being rushed on the new fortifications. The work in fitting up the 300-bed hospital is being pushed by Dr. Hall. Meanwhile, the sick and injured men from the fleet are being sent to the Marine Hospital and the Army Hospital at the barracks at Key West."

**IVORY SOAP**

It will keep  
Baby's skin soft  
as a rose leaf

A small detachment from the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, N. Y., has been detailed by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to assist Col. Allen, the Engineer Officer in charge of fortifications on the Potomac River, in the placing of mines and torpedoes and other aids to the defences of the National Capital.

A Major of cavalry says: "You urge the renovation of the Navy by weeding out the dead wood. The same will apply to the Army, especially to the cavalry would it be of incalculable benefit. It is especially needed just at this time. There are at least ten field officers of cavalry who are physically incapacitated for active service, such as the Army is liable at any time to be called upon to perform. Some of them are off on sick leave, while others will be called upon to do their duty. Every officer of this class should be ordered before a Retiring Board." A Captain of infantry asks: "Will the Government sternly insist on a physical and mental test of every officer and man in the service before proceeding upon a campaign? In other words, take for our line of action the sensible method applied by the English military authorities preceding a period of activity in the field. If not, why not?"

A merchant who is acquainted with Manila states that Spain sent there 25,000 recruits in 1896, who still remain. Asked how the revolt had been had been quelled last year, he said: "By money, pure and simple. Spain knew the simplest way to end it was to buy off the leaders, and more than a million dollars was paid over. The insurgent chiefs, however, had learned some things by association with their Spanish rulers. The leaders promptly decamped with the immense bribes, and the rebellion flared up again." Spanish methods are illustrated by the story told of the visit of the Vizcaya to New York. She incurred a bill of \$400 for repairs. When it was presented, the contractor was asked to make it \$1,400, and a receipt for this amount was given on the payment of \$400. It is by such methods that Spanish officials grow rich and Spanish colonies are excited to revolt. It is freely charged that the insurrection in Cuba has been kept alive by collusion for purposes of gain by rings of military contractors and to afford military advancement to some others.

A correspondent says:

"The 'Journal' is doing good service these days, and the extent to which it is being quoted shows the respect which is felt by the general press for the soundness of your views on the questions of the day. You continued the good work in publishing April 23 the valuable testimony of Doctor Castillo and Mr. Fullerton, which proves the impracticability of a campaign in Cuba during the next few months, which, judging from this and much corroborated testimony, would be little short of criminal. It is gratifying to observe that the public is beginning to appreciate this, and that the most effective measures, as well as the most economical in life and treasure, are those which appear, at the present writing, to be marked out by the authorities, namely, to properly equip the Insurgents and see what these thoroughly acclimated sons of the soil can accomplish by October. In the meantime we can afford relief to the reconcentrados, who will no doubt be driven out of the towns and given an opportunity to return to their homes and train and properly equip a moderate army at Chickamauga and other suitable places not in hot Tampa, to assist in the reduction of Havana—if it holds out until fall—and preserve order on the island, which it may be necessary to occupy for at least six months thereafter. Even though our fleets refrain from any and all senseless hammering at land defences and thus reserve their full strength for encounters with the Spanish vessels there seems no reason why Spain should not prolong the war for at least a year simply by a refusal to come to terms. This she could do with a very few vessels and comparatively little cost."



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## THE DUTY OF THE ARMY.

It has been the policy of this country to steer clear of foreign entanglements. Formerly, owing to fortuitous circumstances, this was possible, but in the future it will be out of the question. We must follow our star of destiny. It will take some time to convince our people of this fact, for the current of popular thought is not to be turned from its channel in an instant. Too many interests developed and matured under the idea of continued immunity are at stake. To construct and man vessels of war and to equip and train soldiers means expenditure of money. If it were only this the best plan would be to save the money until the last possible moment, but there is another element which must be considered. To construct and man ships takes time and to equip and train soldiers takes time. These facts the people are slow to realize. They are disinclined to spend their money until compelled to do so by the direct necessity.

Even those of the regular Army are apt to fall into the easy-going "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" way of their countrymen. This may be due to the fact that they feel that they have no responsibility beyond their daily duty as it is marked out for them by superior authority, or because the tenets of the Army teach silence even in the face of error.

There was once a British Admiral who, detached with his squadron from the main fleet to pursue certain ships of the enemy, happened to fall in with others, which he attacked and took with brilliant success. Afterwards, asked if he did not realize that in disobeying his original orders he jeopardized his life, the old sea-dog replied: "I am ready at all times to hazard my life in the service of my King and country, be it in battle under orders, or be it by sentence of a court for disobeying orders, when circumstances arise, originally unforeseen, which justify me in disobeying them."

The line of the Army—the men who back the guns—should not be filled with too great reserve, when they find themselves compelled to labor under disadvantages which they realize are to the detriment of the public good. It is their simple duty to state the case calmly, yet forcibly, and trust that the honesty of their motives will not be impugned. They may not be noticed. They may even be rebuked. "Who clears a morass must expect to hear the frogs croak." Whoever so acts, will in any event experience that satisfaction which a man feels in having done what he believes to be right.

The officers and men of the Army are servants of the people. Though the people slumber in blissful ignorance of their danger, the duty of the Army, like that of the sentinel on post is to remain awake and active, lest when the enemy come both master and man be found wanting. It is the duty of officers to remind their mas-

ters, the people, of what is necessary to be prepared, whether they desire to hear it or not. Just so sure as man is constituted as he is, when the hour of trial comes and finds the Army unprepared, the people will say, "Why did you not warn us in time? You say you did? We were harassed with the cares of politics and business, but we commissioned you to keep pace with the march of events and to keep us informed, and if, through the press of many distracting cares, we did not hear you, nevertheless it was still your duty to have continued to impress these matters upon us."

Officers of the Army apparently play but a small part in public affairs, but the time has come when they are the observed of all observers. The Militia and National Guards of the States look to them for example; the hundreds of thousands of men now engaged in the industrial pursuits of life will pattern after them. Let them not fall short of their high mission.

## DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Thrice in our history has war been declared under the 8th section of the Constitution authorizing Congress to declare war; with Tripoli, Feb. 8, 1802; with Great Britain June 18, 1812, and with Algiers March 3, 1815. A quasi state of war existed with France in 1799, and though the actual existence of war was not recognized by either country, acts of war occurred on the high seas and vessels were captured and carried off. There was no declaration of war against Mexico, but an act of Congress recognizing the existence of war was passed May 13, 1846, two months after Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and after he had fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. There was no declaration of war at this time of the Rebellion, but it was held by the U. S. Supreme Court that the proclamation of a blockade was "itself official and conclusive evidence to the Court that a state of war existed." It has been held (2 Black's Reports) that "A state of war may exist without any formal declaration by either party; but whenever war is to be initiated by an act of our national will, that will can be constitutionally expressed only by an act of Congress. If, however, war is instituted by a foreign power, and precipitated upon the country, the President is not only authorized, but bound, to resist force by force. He does not initiate the war, but is bound to accept the challenge, without waiting for any special legislative authority. And, whether the hostile party be a foreign invader, or States organized in rebellion, it is none the less a war, although the declaration of it be unilateral."

(Trials of Smith and Ogden. See Brightly's Fed. Digest, vol 1, p. 848). "It is not only lawful for the President to resist invasion, but to carry hostilities into the enemy's country."

(The Amy Warwick, —2 Prague, 134-5). "If a hostile power, either from without or from within, our territory, shall assail and capture our forts, and raise armies to overthrow our Government and invade its soil, etc., the President is bound to use the Army and Navy to carry on a war effectively against such an enemy, both by sea and land. The manner in which these forces are to be used is left to the discretion of the President, under the usages and principles of civilized warfare."

The power of Congress to declare war is restricted by the provision of the Constitution requiring that all bills, orders, resolutions or votes (except on a question of adjournment) to which the concurrence of House and Senate may be necessary, must be presented to the President for his approval.

The one formation of the Naval Academy that draws the most spectators is the 1 o'clock Sunday formation. By that hour, morning service is over at the Academy Chapel, and the congregations of the Annapolis churches send respectable numbers of representatives to stand guard to see that Cadet Commander Sparrow handles his troops well, and Adj. Buchanan reads the orders in a soldierly manner. At five minutes to 1, the warning bugle sounds from the porch of the Cadets' quarters, and rings through the corridors, telling the Cadets to form. Five minutes later the chief petty officers are calling the rolls of the companies as they stand "attention" in two lines before the statue-like commanders of the Battalion. As the last notes of the bugle die away a stream of Cadets from every section of the Academy flows to the plaza in front of the quarters. For a moment there is a vacancy on the pavement, then a single Cadet will step to his appropriate place in the line. Another and another join him, and the first group of six is apparent, and the first half minute past warning call is over. Then, as if by an instinct, the line stretches out from right to left of the column, and in the latter half of the first minute is in comparative shape, with but a gap here and there. Now there are hasty adieus from friends among the spectators, and a rushing torrent of belated Cadets from quarters, who have been jumping into jackets, or giving the final brush to their uniforms. The last man to fall in is running with might and main, to drop in his open place, having lingered too long under the cheer of pleasant smiles. As the clock strikes 1, the four companies are answering the roll call, and the first petty officer is making his notes of absentees in a diminutive book so small that he can close his hand on it as he falls back into place with the announcement to the Captain of the Division: "The company is in order." The soldierly Captains step each to the front of their companies, the Adjutant strides rapidly to his place, reads the orders, and the command, "Fours" comes, followed by the command from the Cadet Commander, "By fours, march." The Battalion wheels as on pivots, and fronts to the mess hall.

From the report on the wounded in the naval battles between Japan and China, presented at the International Medical Congress, at Moscow, by S. Suzuki, M. H. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond., Fleet Surg. of the Imperial Japanese Navy, it appears that of the 298 men killed or injured in the battle of Yalu, a greater number suffered injuries to the head than any other part of the body. The injuries to the greater part of the body naturally caused the largest percentage of deaths, for the reason that a large number of them consisted of burns covering an area of more than one-third of the body. Only two out of fifty-seven cases of this class recovered. Wounds to the abdomen and lumbar region were very fatal, because, unlike the simple punctures of rifle bullets, these consisted for the most part of fearful lacerations of the body and contained viscera by fragments of shell. On comparing the number of wounds received in a land battle with those of a sea fight between opposing forces of equal numerical strength, Fleet Surg. Suzuki finds that the number of wounds is almost identical, but that while in naval battles wounds of the head, in land battles wounds of the extremities, predominate. The antiseptic treatment of the wounds received in battle was carried out with excellent results in the saving of life and limb. No infectious diseases of wounds occurred except one fatal case of erysipelas. The sanitary condition of the Japanese navy during the war was excellent, and the average body weight of the force actually increased during its continuance. Venereal diseases were the cause of 37.09 per cent. of the cases of illness occurring during the war. Forty-three cases of beri-beri and only three cases of cholera occurred in the navy. The total number dying at sea during the war was 227, of whom 150 were killed and 177 died of disease.

In an article, entitled "Beware of Misleading Maps," published in "La Espana Moderna," a Spanish magazine, and summarized in the New York "Times," Spanish official maps are severely criticised for inaccuracy. Speaking of the detail map of the Isle of Cuba, in four great sheets, to the scale of 1-500,000, based on data amassed by the Spanish Topographical Bureau, this writer says: "I was much tempted to buy this map, to follow the operations in the field, so interesting to all Spaniards, but, having had some luckless experience with maps heretofore, I determined not to do so till I had found some way of testing its exactness." This he did by testing on the ground another map by the same authority of a military district in Spain, in which he traveled. From this he concludes "that if the detailed map of the Island of Cuba, based upon the data collected by the Topographical Bureau of the War Department, be no more trustworthy than that of this military district, and if our Generals there have been basing their operations upon it, then it is not at all surprising that they have not succeeded oftener in falling in with the insurgent columns, nor surprising that the latter slip away when they are believed to be surrounded."

Hume, in his plan of a perfect commonwealth, proposed to give the direction of the Army and Navy, as well as all executive power, to 100 Senators, and Milton, in his "Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth," commits executive, as well as legislative power to a permanent council of Senators. The fallacies that lie at the root of these absurd conceptions of the nature of executive action have always possessed this country, and they have proven especially mischievous in the great crises of our history. They were operative in both North and South during our Civil War, and it was only by disregarding them to the extent that they were disregarded that effective military action became possible. As Judge Kent says in his "Commentaries," "The command and application of the public force to execute the law, maintain peace and resist foreign invasion, are powers so obviously of an executive nature and require the exercise of qualities so characteristic of this department, that they have always been exclusively appropriated to it in every well organized government upon earth."

Immediately after the passage of the act recognizing the existence of a state of war certain enterprising journals sought the opinion of many of our public men in Congress as to their views concerning the probable duration of the coming hostilities. These estimates ranged all the way from two weeks to three months, but none beyond the latter period. History again repeats itself. Our Civil War, when it began, was in the opinion of Mr. Seward and many other prominent men to be finished in ninety days. Mr. Dingley, in his effort to provide the sinews of war, warned his colleagues in Congress that "this war will not be a three months' war. It may not be over in six months. The more complete our preparation for offence and defence the shorter it will be." Does not Mr. Dingley realize that events are upon us which will give a new meaning and force to the statement that westward the march of empire takes its way, and that neither men nor nations when they shed their swaddling clothes ever return to them again? This is our day of imperial possibilities and imperial necessities, and we must provide for them.

Gen. E. L. Molineux, at the recent banquet in Brooklyn, made a remark with which we fully concur: "Whatever may be our opinion of what has been done by the Government, it is our duty now to support the Administration. At the head of the War Department is one of the brightest men in the country, Adj. Gen. Corbin. If he told me he wanted me to go as a private, I would go to-night."



## NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 28.—Acting Asst. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, H. H. Baithia, C. Conrad, W. F. Gray, appointed from April 27. Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton, retired, ordered to duty with the tug Mary Wittick. Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, retired, ordered to temporary duty in the General Storekeeper's Department, New York Navy Yard.

APRIL 30.—Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanly, unexpired furlough revoked, and he is ordered to command the Suwanee at once.

Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, detached from the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., and to command the Nantucket.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to Resolute.

P. A. Engr. C. A. Emrich, detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Southerly.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence, and ordered to Montauk.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to command the Penelope.

Ensign J. R. Edie, detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Cushing.

Ensign W. N. Powelson, detached from the Fern and ordered to the St. Paul.

Commo. J. C. Watson, detached from the Naval Home, and ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic station.

Ensign H. M. McCormick, detached from the Lebanon, and ordered to Katahdin.

Lieut. J. B. Milton, detached from Prairie, and ordered to command Wyandotte.

Mate J. F. Dwyer, to Panther.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan, detached from Badger, and ordered to Prairie as executive officer.

Ensign W. H. Buck, detached from the Annapolis Academy, and ordered to Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign F. W. Toppan, retired, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at works of Bilss & Co., Brooklyn.

Surg. J. M. Ross, retired, to Pensacola Yard.

Mate E. M. Isaacs, to charge of the coast signal service district at Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Engr. H. E. Rhoades, retired, to New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. C. D. Galloway, retired, to Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. C. Soley, retired, to Washington Yard.

P. A. Engr. Jas. J. Barry, to New York Yard.

Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter, retired, to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Chenery, retired, charge of the recruiting rendezvous, New York.

Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton, retired, to Galveston, Tex., in charge Horseshoe.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright, detached from the office of the Judge Advocate General and to New York.

Lieut. J. T. Sullivan, retired, to League Island Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. G. K. Haswell, retired, Assistant Inspector 3d Lighthouse District.

P. A. Engr. J. A. Tobin, retired, to New York Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, to continue duties at New York Yard.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman, detached from Dixie and to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet E. T. Fitzgerald, detached from Yosemite and to Franklin.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice, detached from Dixie and to Franklin.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, detached from command of the Suwanee, to continue treatment at hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk H. C. Jordan, appointed in connection with coast survey accounts.

Lieut. R. H. Townley, retired, to Washington Yard in charge of seamen gunners.

Chief Engr. A. Henderson, retired, to New York Yard in charge of mosquito flotilla.

Lieut. J. M. Bowyer, detached from Washington Yard, and ordered to League Island Yard with Princeton.

Commo. G. C. Reamey, detached from command of Portsmouth Yard, and ordered to command naval base of supplies at Key West.

Surg. L. B. Baldwin, to naval recruiting rendezvous, New York.

Surg. E. Z. Derr, detached from naval recruiting rendezvous at New York, and ordered to hospital at Portsmouth.

Med. Insp. D. Dickinson, relieved from further duty with Marine Corps Headquarters and ordered to continue duty as member of Board at Washington.

Surg. A. F. Magruder, retired, to temporary duty at Marine Headquarters at Washington.

Actg. Asst. Surg. G. M. Coates, to the Richmond.

Actg. Asst. Surg. A. H. Dunn, to the Franklin.

Actg. P. A. Engr. G. W. Campbell, to the Panther.

Actg. Engr. G. B. Terrell, to the Panther.

Actg. Lieut. W. M. Hopkins, to the Panther.

Actg. Carpenter A. Galletly, to the St. Paul.

Actg. Naval Cadet G. C. Lodge, to the Dixie.

Actg. Asst. Engr. G. A. Kolb, to the Panther.

Med. Insp. J. H. Clark, is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, May 10, and ordered home, waiting orders.

Lieut. William Little, retired, ordered April 26 to the Constitution as Executive Officer, has his orders revoked.

Gunner J. Westfall, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard in charge of the class of seamen gunners.

MAY 4.—Mate J. N. Mahoney is detached from the tug Enterprise and ordered to the Illinois immediately.

Comdr. Thomas Perry is ordered to take charge of the first district coast defense system.

Lieut. F. H. Rich, retired, has his order, April 28, to report to the office of the Judge Advocate General, revoked.

P. A. Engr. G. E. Burd is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, retired, is ordered to the Navy Station at Key West.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson is granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, retired, has his orders of April 27, to report to the Bureau of Ordnance, revoked.

Asst. Surg. E. Thompson is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

P. A. Engr. Charles H. Greenleaf, retired, is ordered to the Wabash.

P. A. Engr. W. A. H. Allen, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Vail, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Comdr. I. Hazlett, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Surg. F. Rogers is ordered from the Pensacola to the Charleston.

Paymr. J. S. Phillips is ordered to the Charleston immediately.

Ensign W. Evans is detached from charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at Portland, Ore., and ordered to the Charleston immediately.

Actg. Ensign S. N. Kane is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Actg. Asst. Surg. A. Heger is ordered to the hospital at Washington.

Actg. Ensign M. B. Pougnet is appointed Executive Officer of the Illinois.

W. H. Levey is appointed Acting Chief Engineer.

J. L. Pemple is appointed Acting Carpenter.

S. H. Kane is appointed Acting Ensign.

MAY 2.—Lieut. J. A. Bell, detached as Inspector of Equipment at Philadelphia, Camden and Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the Resolute.

Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg, detached New York Navy Yard and ordered to the San Francisco.

Comdr. R. Clover, detached as Chief Intelligence Officer and ordered to command the Bancroft.

Capt. W. C. Wise, detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, to command the Yale.

Lieut. A. L. Key, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yale.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, to the St. Paul.

Asst. Engr. A. M. Proctor, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to New York with the Corsair.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Resolute.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, detached from the Niagara and ordered to the Resolute.

Asst. Engr. G. W. Livermore (retired), ordered as Assistant Inspector of Machines at Union Works.

Asst. Engr. M. H. Plunkett (retired), ordered as Assistant Inspector of Machines at Newport News, Va.

Asst. Engr. B. H. Warren (retired), to Munthal, Pa., as Inspector of Steel, Pittsburgh District.

Gunner C. A. Young (retired), to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

P. A. Engr. J. C. Kafer (retired), to Inspector of Machinery, Quintard Iron Works, N. Y.

Lieut. F. Turnbull (retired), ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign W. L. Varum (retired), to Compass Office, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. C. D. Galloway (retired), to Hydrographic Office.

Chief Engr. E. Farmer (retired), as Inspector of Machinery, Boston Navy Yard.

Asst. Engr. J. A. Kaiser (retired), to Navy Yard, Long Island.

Chief Engr. G. W. Roche (retired), to Inspector of Machine Vessels at Newport News.

Chief Engr. C. H. Loring (retired), as Inspector of Machinery at Morgan Iron Works.

Chaplain F. C. Brown, appointed April 21, 1898.

Acting Lieut. G. M. Buck, appointed April 29, 1898.

Acting Asst. Surg. John J. Snyder, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Acting Lieut. Geo. Young, to the St. Paul at once.

Acting Asst. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, to New York Navy Yard.

Acting Asst. Surg. John B. Gibbs, to Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Lieut. H. Dixon, to the St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. Julius A. Patterson, to the St. Paul at once.

Acting Asst. Paymr. Alex. Brown, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Chaplain John B. Scott, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Lieut. Geo. M. Mason, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Navy Constructor Richard H. Robinson, appointed from April 30, 1898.

MAY 3.—Acting Lieut. (J. G.) S. D. Greene, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Barnard, appointed April 30.

Acting Ensign Wm. H. Goodrich, appointed April 30.

Acting Ensign P. F. Coyle, appointed April 30, 1898.

Acting Ensign Wm. De W. Dimock, appointed April 30, 1898.

P. A. Surg. G. A. Luney, detached from Navy Station, Port Royal, and ordered to the Illinois.

Paymr. W. G. Thompson, to the Illinois.

Past Asst. Engr. G. W. Danforth, detached from Naval Station, New York, ordered to the Illinois.

Chief Engr. A. B. Willetts, to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Comdr. J. P. Merrell, detached from War College and to command the Illinois.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles, to command the Topeka at once.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Jasper, when able to leave hospital, ordered home and granted sick leave of three months.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan, detached from the Badger and ordered to Prairie; this order has been revoked May 2.

Past Asst. Engr. F. H. Conant (Navy Yard, N. Y.), return orders for cancellation.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, same as Conant.

Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson (retired), to Thurlow, Pa.

Past Director Luther G. Billings (retired), to Navy Yard, New York.

Comdr. S. Belden (retired) to Navy Station, Key West.

Med. Dir. E. S. Bogert, ordered home from Navy Yard, New York, and retired May 7, 1898.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, retired April 30, 1898.

Past Asst. Engr. John Pemberton (retired), ordered as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at East Orange, N. J.

Acting Engr. Chas. L. Andrews, appointed April 30.

Acting P. A. Engr. A. R. Fry, appointed April 30.

Acting Lieut. S. B. Blount, appointed April 30.

Acting Lieut. F. B. Anderson, appointed April 30.

Acting Lieut. Wm. B. Duncan, appointed April 30.

Acting P. Surg. S. C. Heickel, appointed April 30.

Acting A. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, appointed May 2, 1898.

Acting A. Surg. H. A. Johnson, appointed May 2, 1898.

MAY 3.—Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sheppard (retired) to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., May 9.

Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, (retired), to Hydrographic Office, May 9.

Lieut. W. Doty (retired), to Navy Station at Key West, May 9.

P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, detached Navy Station, Key West, and continue duties at Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Paymr. G. H. Read (retired), to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at once.

Paymr. J. Foster, detached Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and to Navy Station, Key West.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley, detached Naval Academy and to Key West Naval Station.

Chief Engr. E. T. Warburton, as Chief Engineer, relative rank, Lieutenant, from May 28.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, to Navy Station at Port Royal, S. C.

Acting Chaplain John B. Scott, to St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. G. W. Mason, to Prairie immediately.

Acting P. A. Engr. Chas. J. Fallon, appointed with Acting P. A. Paymr. P. Cook, who is appointed with relative rank of Lieutenant.

Acting Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, appointed April 30.

Acting Lieut. (J. G.) O. Muroch.

MAY 5.—Paymaster's Clerk L. Poessel is appointed to the Monadnock on the nomination of Paymr. W. B. Wilcox.

Paymaster's Clerk F. M. Phillips's appointment to the Prairie is revoked and he is appointed to the Charleston on the nomination of Paymr. J. S. Phillips.

P. A. Surg. A. Farenholt is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Surg. F. Rogers is ordered to the Charleston instead of the Pensacola.

Capt. H. Glass is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard as Commander of the Pensacola and ordered to command the Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Blockinger is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Wm. Braunersreuther is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Lancaster.

Naval Cadet C. L. Lelper is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Charleston.

Actg. Carpenter J. H. Gill is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

Naval Cadet H. O. Blissett is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Charleston.

Lieut. George R. Slocum is detached from the Patterson and ordered to the Charleston.

Chief Engr. R. W. Galt is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Charleston.

P. A. Engr. L. D. Miner is detached from the Solace and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Comdr. S. Belden, retired, has his orders to the Naval Station at Key West revoked.

Naval Constr. W. L. Mintony, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty at Robbins's Yard.

Naval Constr. R. W. Steele, retired, is ordered to the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Woodrow, retired, is detached as Inspector in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, retired, has his orders to report to the Bureau of Ordnance revoked.

J. L. Bunce is appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster.

C. Robinson is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

W. G. Cox is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

John Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

C. F. Thompson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

E. S. Van Wart is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Yankee.

J. McNeal is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

A. Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

Thomas Brady is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the Illinois.

O. Anderson is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer and ordered to the St. Paul.

J. McGowan is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

J. F. Bransford is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

C. J. Colrow is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

J. L. Cowell is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the St. Paul.

J. Farnsworth is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Charles E. Ross is appointed Acting Ensign and ordered to the Illinois.

Charles Hall is appointed Mate and ordered to the Illinois.

William H. Willard is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

H. W. Grinnell is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

McDonough Craven is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

E. V. Roberts is appointed Acting Lieutenant and ordered to the Illinois.

R. Osborn is appointed Acting Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and ordered to the St. Paul.

H. S. Crossman is appointed Acting Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and ordered to the Prairie.

Actg. Chief Engr. W. H. Levey is ordered to the Solace.

Mate C. Hall is ordered to the Illinois.

Naval Cadet A. W. Marshall is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Charleston.

Asst. Paymr. F. J. Semmes, when dismissed from treatment at the Mare Island Hospital, is ordered to settle the accounts of the Adams and wait orders.

Capt. T. F. Kane, retired, is detached as Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service.

Naval Cadet C. S. Kerrick is ordered to Mare Island for examination for retirement and to wait orders.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle is ordered to Mare Island for examination for retirement and to wait orders.

Med. Dir. E. S. Bogert, retired, is ordered to continue his duties in the New York Navy Yard.

Comdr. Thomas Perry is detached from the First Light-house District and ordered to command the Lancaster.

P. A. Engr. W. B. Day was retired under Section 1453, May 2.

Comdr. B. S. Richards was retired April 30.

Lieut. F. S. Carter is ordered to the Vermont.

Capt. J. F. Brice, retired, is appointed Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

P. A. Engr. J. L. McKean is detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Charleston.

P. A. Engr. J. S. McKean is detached from the Illinois and ordered to the Albatross.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the Topeka and ordered to the San Francisco.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz is detached from the Patterson and ordered to the Charleston.

MAY 6.—Pay



## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Actg. Rear Adm. Wm. T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Commo. G. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except otherwise noted.

**FLYING SQUADRON.**—Commo. Winfield S. Schley. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**NORTHERN PATROL SQUADRON.**—Commo. John A. Howell. New York Harbor.

**NAVAL BASE, Key West, Fla.**—Commo G. C. Remy.

**MOSQUITO FLEET.**—Rear Adm. H. Erben, commanding.

**1ST DISTRICT.**—Lieut. Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby.

**2D DISTRICT.**—Comdr. Wells L. Field. From Sandy Hook, N. J., to Narragansett.

**3D DISTRICT.**—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, Lewes, Del.

**4TH DISTRICT.**—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Baltimore, Md.

**5TH DISTRICT.**—Lieut. Comdr. Conway H. Arnold.

**7TH DISTRICT.**—Lieut. Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. From Mobile to Galveston.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns.** (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

**ALBANY, 6 Guns** (cruiser purchased from Brazil.) At Newcastle, England.

**ALBERT, 4 Guns,** Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. a.) At Acapulco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns,** Comdr. Albert Ross. (Training ship.) Off Fort Monroe, Va., May 2. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns,** Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) (Monitor.) Address Key West, Fla.

**ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns,** Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**ATLANTA** (protected cruiser), repairing at Navy Yard, New York.

**BALTIMORE, 10 Guns,** Capt. N. M. Dyer (a. s.) Same as Olympia.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns,** Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns,** Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu. (Flagship.)

**BOSTON, 8 Guns,** Comdr. B. P. Lamberton (a. s.) (See Olympia.)

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns,** Capt. F. A. Cook (flying a.) (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) At Hampton Roads, Va., with other vessels of squadron. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns,** Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) (See New York.) Address Hampton Roads, Va.

**CATSKILL (Monitor),** Lieut. M. E. Hall. Was at Gloucester, Mass., May 4, and will remain there for the present.

**CANONICUS (monitor),** at League Island, Pa.

**CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.** Protected cruiser, 8 Guns. Preparing for service at Mare Island, Cal.

**COMANCHE (monitor),** in use by California Naval Militia.

**CHICAGO (protected cruiser),** at New York, undergoing repairs and alterations.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns,** Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns,** Capt. J. H. Sands (northern p. a.) Left Eastport, Me., May 4, and was at Provincetown, Mass., May 5.

**CONCORD, 6 Guns,** Comdr. A. Walker (a. s.) (See Olympia.)

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan** (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns,** Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns,** Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**DUPONT (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns.** (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**FERN, (Dispatch boat),** Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns,** Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**GWIN (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. C. S. Williams (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

**HELENA, 8 Guns,** Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship),** Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns,** Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**IOWA, 18 Guns,** Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**JASON (Monitor),** Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. At League Island. Will go to New York.

**KATAHDIN (Harbor defence ram),** Comdr. George F. Wilde (northern patrol squadron). Off Boston, Mass., coaling May 4.

**LANCASTER.** At Boston, Mass., preparing for sea. Has been coaled and stored.

**LEHIGH (Monitor),** Lieut. R. G. Peck. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns,** Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**MAHOPAC (monitor),** at League Island, Pa.

**MANHATTAN (monitor),** at League Island, Pa.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns,** Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**MARIETTA, 6 Guns,** Comdr. F. M. Symonds (p. a.) Left Rio Janeiro May 4, with the Oregon, to join North Atlantic fleet. Address mail, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns,** Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying a.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

**MIANTONOMOH (Monitor),** 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, May 5.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns,** Boatswain C. Miller, in charge. (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns,** Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying a.) Was at Newport, R. I., May 4, and later sailed for Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

**McKEE (Torpedo boat),** At Norfolk, Va., ready for commission.

**MOHICAN, 10 Guns,** Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTAUK (Monitor),** At League Island. Will go to Portland, Me.

**MONADNOCK (Monitor),** 6 Guns, Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At Port Angeles, Wash.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns,** Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Woo Sung, China.

**MONTREY, 4 Guns (p. a.),** Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns,** Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**NAHANT (Monitor),** Lieut. O. S. Richman. At New York Navy Yard.

**NASHVILLE, 8 Guns,** Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**NANTUCKET (monitor),** Lieut. C. B. T. Moore. At Wilmington, N. C.

**NEWARK (Protected cruiser),** At Norfolk, Va., and expects to be ready for sea about May 15.

**NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns,** Capt. W. M. Folger. (Flying Squadron). Left New York for sea May 2 to join squadron under Comdr. Schley. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

**NEWPORT, 6 Guns,** Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns,** Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship). Blockading Cuban ports with other warships of squadron, and is also prepared to move against Spanish warships at other points with a portion of the squadron. Address Key West, Fla.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns,** Capt. Charles V. Gridley (a. s.) (Flagship.) Off Manila, where Spanish fleet was destroyed May 1.

**OREGON, 16 Guns,** Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.) Sailed from Rio May 4, en route to join North Atlantic Station. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC (Monitor),** Lieut. F. H. Shearman. Brunswick, Ga.

**PENSACOLA, Mare Island, Cal.**

**PETREL, 4 Guns,** Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) (See Olympia.)

**PHILADELPHIA (Protected cruiser),** 12 Guns. At Mare Island, getting ready for service.

**PORTER (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**PRINCETON (Gunboat),** Comdr. C. H. West. Camden, N. J.

**PURITAN (Monitor),** 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns,** Capt. J. B. Coghlan (a. s.) (See Olympia.)

**RICHMOND (Receiving ship),** Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address there.

**RODGERS (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**ST. MARYS, 8 Guns.** (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns,** Capt. R. P. Leary. (Flagship of Northern Patrol Squadron.) At Provincetown, Mass., May 6. Address there.

**SARATOGA, (Penn. schoolship),** At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

**TALBOT (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor),** Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns,** Capt. J. W. Phillip (flying a.) Hampton Roads, Va. (See Brooklyn.)

**TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles.** Arrived at New York May 1, and is now at the Navy Yard preparing for sea.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun,** Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VERVIL (Dynamite Gun Vessel),** Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**VICKSBURG, 6 Guns,** Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**WABASH, 20 Guns,** Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING, 6 Guns,** Comdr. Uriel Sebree (a. s.) In Alaskan waters. Address Sitka, Alaska.

**WINSLOW (Torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. B. Bernadou (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**WILMINGTON, 8 Guns,** Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

**WYANDOTTE (monitor),** Lieut. J. B. Milton. At League Island, Pa.

**YORKTOWN (Gunboat),** Preparing for commission at Mare Island, Cal.

## FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.),** Lieut. F. Swift. (a. d.) Address Avoca, N. C.

The following is a list of auxiliary vessels comprising Revenue cutters, yachts, tugs, etc., in service and being made ready for service:

**ALGONQUIN, Ensign W. S. Crosley** (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**ACTIVE, Mare Island, Cal.**

**ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser.**

**ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.**

**ARMERIA, Comdr. R. Rush.** At Norfolk.

**BADGER (Transport),** Comdr. A. S. Snow. (New York Navy Yard.)

**BUFFALO (Dynamite gun vessel),** Left Rio Janeiro May 4 for United States.

**CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. C. Hulme.** Pensacola, Fla.

**DIXIE, Comdr. O. H. Davis.** At Newport News, Va. (Northern Patrol Fleet.)

**EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland.** (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton.** Cruising at sea on scouting duty.

**HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood.** (See New York.)

**HERCULES, Mate J. M. Mahoney.** Port Royal, S. C.

**HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm.** (See New York.)

**HORTENSE, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Oreghton.** Galveston, Tex.

**JUSTIN, Comdr. G. E. Ide.** League Island, Pa.

**LEBANON, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse.** At Boston, Mass.

**LEYDEN (Tug),** Actg. Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**MAHOPAC, League Island, Pa.**

**MANGROVE (Tender),** Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg.** Address Key West, Fla.

**MARY WITTOCK, League Island, Pa.**

**MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie.** At Key West, Fla.

**MENEMSHA, at Norfolk, Va.,** being refitted as a collier.

**MERRIMAC, Comdr. J. M. Miller.** Collier. (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**NANSHAN, (See Olympia.)**

**NEZINSCOT (Tug),** Mate C. H. Cleveland. (See New York.)

**NIAGARA, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.** Water distilling boat. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, preparing for service.

**ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller.**

**OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell.** (See New York.)

**PANTHER (Transport),** Comdr. G. C. Reiter. At Key West May 1.

**PENLOPE, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams.**

**PEORIA, At League Island, Pa.**

**POTOMAC (Tug),** Lieut. G. P. Blow. New Orleans.

**PRAIRIE, 10 Guns,** Comdr. C. J. Train. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) New York Navy Yard. Expects to sail about May 10.

**POWHATAN, Ensign F. M. Russell.** Pensacola, Fla.

**RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton.** At Morgan Iron Works, New York.

**SAMOSSET (Tug),** Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Used as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.

**SATURN (Collier),** Comdr. S. W. Very. (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va., last account.

**SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marx.** (Flying Squadron. Hampton Roads, Va.)

**SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherardi.** (See New York.)

**SOLACE (Hospital ship),** Comdr. A. Dunlap. Off Fort Monroe, Va., May 2.

**SOUTHERBY, Comdr. E. W. Watson.** At Boston.

**STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey.** (Coal vessel.) Address Navy Yard, New York.

**ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich.** At sea on scouting duty.

**ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee.** Philadelphia, Pa.

**SUPPLY (refrigerator vessel),** Fitting out for service at Mare Island, Cal.

**SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Deichant, Norfolk, Va.**

**TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans.** (n. a. s.) (See New York.)

**UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard.** Norfolk, Va.

**VIGILANT, Mare Island, Cal.**

**VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp.** League Island, Pa.

**WASP, Lieut. A. Ward.** (See New York.)

**WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen.** (See New York.)

**YANKEE, 10 Guns,** Comdr. W. H. Brownson. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) At New York Navy Yard.

**YALE (Auxiliary cruiser),** Capt. W. C. Wise. Left New York May 2 for sea.

**YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory.** (Northern Patrol Fleet.) At Newport News, Va.

**ZAFIRO (Supply vessel),** Asiatic squadron. (See Olympia.) Also the Lucerne, Chatham, Irrawaddy, Manly, Yanaur, Yankton, Gloucester, Restless, C. G. Corlie, Penwood, Fearless Vigilant, Active, Enterprise, T. P. Fowler, Right Arm, John Doyle, Constance, Hortense, Patterson, McArthur, Gedney.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service in co-operation with the Navy:

**CALUMET, Lieut. W. H. Cushing,** en route from Cleveland, O., to Boston, Mass.

**CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring,** San Francisco, Cal.

**GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm,** San Francisco, Cal.

**GRESHAM, Capt. C. A. Abbey,** Ogdensburg, N. Y.

**HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Routh,** Key West, Fla.

**HUDSON, Lieut. F. H. Newcomb,** Key West, Fla.

**MANNING, Capt. F. M. Munger,** Key West, Fla.

**McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson,** with Asiatic squadron.

**McLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds,** Key West, Fla.

**PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore,** Port Townsend, Wash.

**RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts,** San Francisco, Cal.

**WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire,** Key West, Fla.

**WOODBURY, Capt. H. B. Rogers,** Key West, Fla.

**McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson,** Manila, May 1.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

**APRIL 28.**—Lieut. (J. G.) Edwin A. Anderson, to be a Lieutenant, from March 23, 1898, vice Porter, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) John M. Foy, to be a Lieutenant, from April 8, 1898, vice Daniels, deceased.

Lieut. (J. G.) Charles F. Eaton, to be a Lieutenant, from April 13, 1898 (subject to the examination), vice Lefavor, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) John M. Ellcott, to be a Lieutenant, from April 23, 1898 (subject to the examinations), vice Ripley, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Wells L. Field, to be a commander from April 27, 1898, vice Elmer, deceased.

Lieut. Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be a Lieutenant Commander, from April 27, 1898, vice Lieut. Comdr. Wells L. Field, promoted.

**MAY 4.**—To be Ensigns—Naval Cadets Jonas H. Holden, Vt.; Thomas T. Craven, N. H.; Charles L. Poor, N. Y.; Ralph Earle, Mass.; Andrew E. Kalbach, Pa.; Ralph E. Walker, Ind.; Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Tex.; Ivan C. Wettengel, Colo.; Charles M. Toser, N. Y.; Wat T. Cluverius, Jr., La.; Duncan M. Wood, Ala.; Leigh C. Palmer, Mo.; Thomas A. Kearney, Mo.; Arthur McArthur, Jr., Wis.; Frank E. Bideley, at large; Dudley W. Knox, Tenn.; Charles E. Gilpin, Mich.; Mark St. C. Ellis, Ark.; Edward McCauley, Jr., N. Y.; Earl P. Jessop, W. Va.; John H. Roy, N. Y.; Henry C. Mustin, Tenn.; and Roland I. Curtin, Pa.

To be Assistant Engineers—Naval Cadets Charles L. Leiper, Pa.; Gatewood L. Lincoln, Mo.; Edward T. Fitzgerald, Texas; Henry O. Bisset, Md.; Albert W. Marshall, Tex.; Charles P. Burt, Ga.; Kenneth G. Castleman, Ky.; William L. Littlefield, Mass.; Pope Washington, N. C.; George B. Rice, Ky.; James B. Henry, Jr., N. Y.; and Arthur Crenshaw, Ala.

Naval Cadet Amon Bronson, Jr., Neb., to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

To be Assistant Paymasters—Arthur F. Huntington, N. Y.; Harry H. Balthis, Colo.; Charles Conard, N. Y.; and William T. Gray, N. C.

**MAY 5.**—Ensigns Marcus L. Miller, Lloyd H. Chandler, George N. Hayward and Samuel E. Robison, to be Lieutenants, Junior Grade.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Board of the U. S. Navy have, it is estimated, spent \$8,000,000 in purchasing yachts, steamers, tugs, etc., for the Navy.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has received her batteries, stores and is now completed as a formidable auxiliary cruiser.

Carlos Yglasias, a Spaniard on board of the monitor Puritan, who had served for five years and a half, was found to be demented and was discharged after figuring in numerous sensational reports in lying newspapers describing his arrest, trial and execution for trying to blow up the monitor.

The several fine steamers of the American Line, now in the United States service as auxiliary cruisers, viz., the St. Paul, St. Louis, Yale and Harvard, can each carry some 4,500 tons of coal. This will enable them to keep the sea, in good trim, for fully ninety days, steaming at 10 knots an hour. Moreover, they need not steam at this rate all of the time, and, therefore, practically, they could keep the sea for a much longer time than ninety days and be in the highest state of efficiency.

The torpedo boat Manly, recently purchased in England, it is reported, will be of little or no use in the present war, except perhaps as a dispatch or patrol boat. She is only 60 feet long and her construction was largely experimental. It has been discovered that her coal capacity is so limited that she cannot leave any harbor without exhausting her fuel.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the Paris of the American Line, left New York, May 2, for sea, under command of Capt. W. C. Wise. She is loaded with 4,500 tons of coal, and carries provisions sufficient for thirty days. The gift of Yale College to the Yale, it is reported, will be two Vicer-Maxim guns, costing upward of \$8,000, to be placed on the cruiser immediately.

The U. S. cruiser San Francisco was on May 2 patrolling the coast off Sandy Hook, N. J.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro announces that the U. S. battleship Oregon and the U. S. gunboat Marietta sailed on May 4 for the United States. The U. S. dynamite cruiser Nieheroy, renamed Buffalo, followed them.



## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

April 30, 1898.

Saturday, April 23, the 16th Inf., from Fort Sherman, Boise Barracks and Fort Spokane, passed through Salt Lake City on their way to Chickamauga. All along the road the people were out in crowds to cheer the troops on their way to the front. At Ogden the crowds were so large that the train had difficulty in passing through the depot. The place was filled to overflowing with people who had turned out to see the boys in blue. As the train, bedecked with flags and bunting, pulled into the depot, it was met with shouts and cheers, the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells until the sound was deafening. Thousands of people were gathered there, and the regiment was given an ovation. A delegation of prominent citizens from Salt Lake met the troops there and conducted the officers to a train of two special cars and took them ahead of the military train into Salt Lake.

The welcome the officers received from these old friends was one long to be remembered. At Salt Lake there was a crowd of people congregated at the depot, which extended for over a block on all sides. As the train rolled in there was such a shout and cheer went up from the assembled thousands as has seldom been heard in Zion. The reception given the old regiment, who were formerly stationed here, was one that has never been witnessed before in Utah. People fairly went wild in their enthusiasm over the arrival of their old friends. It was with difficulty that the city police could keep a place cleared for the officers to alight and it took a great deal of work to make a passage for them to the carriages which were in waiting for the officers. Immediately upon getting off of the train the Governor and his party took the officers to the carriages and escorted by the cavalry troop of the National Guard, they were driven toward the main part of the city. A trumpeter in the escort constantly announced the approach of the party and the streets along which they passed were lined with people anxious to welcome the old regiment back to Salt Lake. From beginning to end it was one continuous ovation and it was a welcome which will never be forgotten by officers or men.

It was a holiday for Salt Lake and many of the business houses closed their doors earlier in order to allow the employees to join in the general demonstration. It was arranged that the train was to stop in Salt Lake for an hour and a half, so all of the soldiers were allowed to go uptown. The officers were taken to the Alta Club, where everything was thrown open to them with the invitation to help themselves and do just as they pleased. The reception at the club was one of the finest that has been given in the city, and there was enough champagne to float a battleship. A large and sumptuous supper was spread and it consisted of the best that the market afforded. The officers were made welcome and many speeches were made by the club members, who expressed their best wishes for the ultimate success and honor of the 16th. After an hour's celebration in the club the officers were again placed in carriages and taken to the train. But a long delay followed on account of the slowness of the railroad company in making up the sections, and it was not until midnight, the troops having arrived at 7:30 p. m., that they were able to leave the city. During all of this time the depot was crowded with people who remained until the last section had disappeared from sight.

Gov. Heber M. Wells has issued his proclamation calling for 530 volunteers to serve in the Army of the United States, and the recruiting officers are busy enlisting the men. A few days ago Apostle Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, made an address to the people, in which he advised them not to go into the war. The words called forth a great deal of harsh comment from the public at large, and the leaders of the Mormon Church followed the address the next day by an appeal to the Mormon people to stand forth and be well represented in the coming struggle.

Fort Douglas is almost deserted. One may wander about the post and scarcely meet a soul. The ladies are staying close to their houses, and the few men who are in the post are not much about. There is no sort of entertainment going on in the post, and each day is a counterpart of the others, all being dull, monotonous and lonesome. But it is expected that the volunteer forces will soon be encamped in the garrison, or near it, so that the bustle and confusion of preparation and drill will once more be heard in the post.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 3, 1898.

The new officers of the Battalion of Cadets performed their duties for the first time at dress parade on Wednesday evening. The following are the new "makes": Captains—Woodruff, Carter, Romeyn, Jewell, Lieut. Adj. Putnam. Lieutenants—Hunt, Kerr, F. B., Moseley, Schull, Bundel, Granger, Clark, H. B.; Simonds, Jackson, T. H.; Farrar, Trott, Stuart, Clark, C. B.; Humphrey, E. H.; Markham, Waldron. Sergeant Major—Morey. Quartermaster Sergeant—Comly. First Sergeants—Morris, Adams, Grant, Baer. Sergeants—Youngberg, Davis, E. G.; Rhett, Brice, Carson, Whitlock, Slattery, Westervelt, Jackson, R. F.; Watson, Frohwitter, Hillman, Pillow, Fenner, Wilen and Doyle. Corporals—Smith, W. D.; Willing, Lahm, Clark, F. W.; Ennis, W. P.; Jewett, Keller, Poole, Johnston, E. N.; Spalding, Sherrill, Barnes, Keyes, Carleton, Jordan, H. B.; Kent, Beck, Bettison, Williams and Hayden.

It seems to be the general impression at present that the class of '99 will not be graduated until the completion of the full course, June 10. The visit of the Board of Visitors to the Academy will, it is expected, take place, as usual, next month.

The departure of Co. E, Engineers, under command of Capt. Lusk, with Lieuts. Winalow and Ferguson, the latter a graduate of '97, occurred on Saturday. The company was to have left West Point by the 7:47 West Shore train on Saturday morning, sailing by the transport Alamo from New York at noon, but owing to delay in receipt of the order the departure was postponed until 1:12. Preceded by the U. S. M. A. Band, the company marched from the barracks to the West Shore station. As Cadet barracks was reached a hearty cheer was given by the Corps of Cadets. From the post and from the surrounding villages crowds had gathered to bid farewell to their friends and to wish them Godspeed on the first stage of their journey. The men were in heavy marching order.

A baseball game was played between the Cadets and the Vermont University nine on Saturday afternoon.

A cadet hop was given on Saturday evening. Miss M. Tremaine is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wilder. Mr. and Mrs. A. Dorr, née Hancock, Mrs. Heintzelman, Dr. and Mrs. Gunnell, of Washington, have been recent guests at the hotel.

An informal hop was given by the bachelor officers in Schofield Hall on Monday evening.

Among the changes in the detail of officers here which the graduation of the first class thus early has effected have been the following: Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy and has been placed in charge of ordnance stores at Tampa, Fla. Lieut. Shunk, Engineers, has been ordered to San Francisco; Lieut. Rees, Engineers, has been ordered to temporary duty at Willets Point. These officers, having been instructors in the Departments of Ordnance and Engineering, in which branches the members of the first class only receive instruction, are by the graduation of the class left without sections. Lieut. Weigel has gone to temporary duty mustering troops at Hempstead, L. I. Lieut. Pershing, 10th Cav., has joined his troop.

Maj. Torney, Post Surg., having been appointed commander of the hospital ship Vigilancia, will be relieved from duty at West Point. Maj. A. C. Girard has been ordered to the post on temporary duty, to relieve Maj. Torney.

Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Engineers, on duty at West Point in the Department of Mathematics, has been temporarily relieved from this duty and ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt for duty as Engineer Officer on his staff.

Maj. W. F. Spurgin, 23d Inf., has been appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering of New York volunteer troops at Hempstead, L. I.

## FORT CROOK, NEB.

About 500 people were present at Fort Crook to witness the departure of the 22d for Mobile, Ala., last Monday.

The 22d is made up of a lot of hardy young men, who are eager for active warfare. The 22d moved in three sections. All the cars had been marked according to company and battalion, and all the officers had to do was to march their men into the cars that were standing on the tracks waiting for them.

Capt. James E. Pilcher and 1st Lieut. Dean C. Howard, Medical Department, with one steward, one acting steward and ten privates of the Hospital Corps, accompanied the regiment to Mobile, Ala.

Miss Davison left soon after the regiment, to remain with her father, Col. Casey, retired, who resides in New York.

Capt. Ketchum, on leave in New York, is reported very ill.

Mrs. Durfee, wife of Lieut. Durfee, of the 17th U. S. Inf., has come to Fort Crook to remain with her mother, Mrs. Van Horn, during the absence in Omaha, but expects to go to Mobile if the regiment remains there long.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The two boat crews that are shortly to race Pennsylvania and Columbia, are now in fine condition. The rowing is superb. Every afternoon the crews are out, and when the weather is rough outside, they try the Severn followed by their steam launch and Coach Armstrong. Their movements are now like clockwork—all together. Their stroke is beautifully even, swift, and strong, and the two crafts go through the water like locomotives. The races this month promise great interest and results.

Twenty-nine marines who have been stationed at the Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, left here Thursday for Brooklyn, where they will go aboard the auxiliary ship Yankee. The men were in charge of Lieut. Pendleton, who has also been detached.

Ensigns W. H. Buck and E. T. Pollock, of the Department of Mathematics, Naval Academy, have been detached. Ensign Buck is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, and Ensign Pollock to the cruiser New York. Sailors are now utilized as orderlies at cadet quarters, instead of marines. Owing to the limited number of marines retained at the Naval Academy, the only entrances kept open will be the main and lower gates. Sergt. Ivey, a retired marine, is in charge of one of the entrances.

Mr. Frank J. Gessner, a member of the Naval Academy Band, who has been in ill health for several months, died on Wednesday. He leaves a wife and five children, one of whom, Joseph Gessner, is a member of Co. G, 1st Regt., M. N. G., now in camp at Pimlico. He was an uncle of Prof. Charles Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy Band.

Chief Engr. F. J. Schell has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the U. S. S. Badger.

The Academy presents a deserted appearance, since the officers and marines have been ordered away. Lieut. T. B. Howard, navigator of the gunboat Concord, of the Asiatic squadron, has a family in Annapolis. He married a daughter of Dr. Abram Claude, Postmaster at Annapolis, and has a wife and four children, one of whom, Abram Claude Howard, is a cadet at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Howard received her last letter from her husband March 21. It was dated Hong Kong. In the letter he referred to threatened hostilities with Spain, and intimated that the vessel would start soon for the battle ground. On the same ship with Lieut. Howard are Commander Asa Walker, commanding the Concord; Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses, Executive Officer; Lieut. P. J. Hanigan and Ensign W. C. Davidson. Messrs. Walker, Colvocoresses, Howard and Hanigan left the Academy together. Ensign Davidson married a daughter of Prof. Jules Leroux, of the Naval Academy, and went to sea shortly after his marriage.

Lieut. Howard entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman June 25, 1869, having been appointed by Gen. Grant. His father served as an officer under Gen. Grant, and was fatally injured by the falling of a bridge. While dying, Gen. Grant promised to look after his boys, and carried out that promise by appointing one son to the Naval Academy, and Douglass A. Howard to West Point. The latter reached the rank of Captain in the Army, and was retired some years ago on account of deafness. He also married a daughter of Dr. Claude. They both reside in Annapolis.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, of the Olympia, married a daughter of the late Commodore Marchand, U. S. N. His family reside in Annapolis. The family of Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, of the Oregon, also live here.

The following orders have been issued at the Naval Academy: Naval Cadet T. S. Cox will be restricted to the Santee until further orders, for smoking while undergoing restriction.

Cadet Petty Officers, first class, first division—W. T. Clement, J. E. Bailey, J. H. Tomb, J. E. Matthews. Second Division—W. C. Wood, C. W. Cole, J. T. Beckner, C. Shackford. Third Division—V. A. Kimberly, C. E. Courtney, E. J. Sadler, R. D. White, Fourth Divi-

ion—E. D. Horne, W. M. Hunt, L. S. Shapley, H. H. Royall.

Cadet Petty Officers.—Second Class—First Division—A. N. Johnson, F. H. Yeates, C. W. Harman, J. E. Lewis. Second Division—D. B. Dungan, J. T. Bowers, E. C. Kaibfus, W. R. Sayles. Third Division—A. W. Vincent, W. S. Miller, H. L. Brinser, H. H. Evans. Fourth Division—C. C. Block, A. E. Watson, J. R. Combs, J. B. Gilmer.

The Second Class will be assigned to other departments than Mechanics, as follows, for the remainder of the Academic year: Monday—First Period, Seamanship; Wednesday—First Period, Navigation; Thursday—First Period, Seamanship; Friday—First Period, Languages. The night period on Friday in Languages is suspended.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was agreed on in final conference last Monday, passed immediately by both Houses, and became a law by the signature of the President Tuesday. It aggregates \$56,120,783. There were a number of meetings of the conferees before the final agreement was reached and when reported to the House in the latter part of last week by the conference was immediately challenged by Representative Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, as carrying new legislation in the provision for 1,500 additional marines. In the midst of a heated skirmish between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Boutelle, the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the House adjourned Friday, and when brought up again Saturday the paragraph providing for compensation to naval officers for the Government use of the inventions or devices owned or patented by them was sharply criticised. The conference report was finally sent back for another conference, and a final report was made Monday eliminating the objectionable patent feature.

The changes in the bill made in conference were substantially as follows:

The House agreed to Senate amendments authorizing the President, whenever in the next twelve months an exigency may exist, to appoint from civil life and commission such officers of the line and staff not above the rank or relative rank of Commander, and warrant officers, including warrant machinists and such officers of the Marine Corps, not above the rank of Captain, to be appointed from the non-commissioned officers of the corps and from civil life, appropriating \$8,830,000 for the enlistment of additional seamen, landsmen and boys to man the ships of the Navy in use as a temporary force for war and for temporary additional officers and warrant machinists, and also \$567,900 for the enlistment of additional temporary force for the Marine Corps of not more than 60 Gunner Sergeants, with the rank of 1st Sergeants, not more than 80 Corporals, nor more than 1,500 privates, and for the pay of these two classes; authorizing in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy the building of one new dry dock of granite or concrete, faced with granite, increasing that dock's limit of cost to \$200,000; hereafter naming all the first class battleships and monitors owned by the United States for the States, and not for any city, place or person until the State list is exhausted. The last amendment will not affect, of course, any names already assigned. The House also receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment appropriating \$50,000 for new buildings at the Yerba Buena Island Naval Station, which stands. The House receded from its amendments as follows: Appropriating \$10,000 for a telephone connecting the Indian Head Naval Proving Ground; \$25,000 for experiments with high explosives for armor-piercing shells; calling on the Navy Department for a suitable design for a statue to Adm. Porter; transferring the Hydrographic Office to the Bureau of Equipment; \$250,000 for establishing coal depots; for directing proceedings for the condemnation of the Cedar Grove property of the Norfolk Navy Yard; adding \$285,000 to appropriations for improvements at the Port Royal Naval Station; \$450,000 for restoring the buildings at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, destroyed by earthquake; reduces the appropriation for housing torpedo vessels from \$225,000 to \$15,000; allowing one clerk to the naval constructor at Port Royal, and authorizing the employment of experts, draftsmen, etc., out of the dry dock appropriation. Instead of the House general appropriation of \$500,000 for new buildings at Annapolis, a specific authority is substituted for the construction of certain buildings, at a total cost of \$1,000,000, and appropriates \$500,000 toward the construction; \$5,425 is given for the repair of barracks and officers' quarters at the Mare Island Yard, and under increase of the Navy the following are added: 4 harbor defence vessels of the monitor type, to cost, exclusive of armament, \$1,250,000 each; 4 torpedo boat destroyers; increasing the total authorization for vessels under the increase of the Navy head to \$6,900,000. The House also agreed to Senate amendments limiting the number of new vessels authorized that may be built in one yard by one contracting party; requiring advertisements for proposals to run three weeks, and for possession of an adequate plant on the part of any contractor for the construction of the new torpedo vessels; requiring one battleship and one monitor to be built on the Pacific Coast; increasing the appropriation for construction and machinery under the increase of the Navy from \$7,648,473 to \$13,648,473; armor and armament, from \$5,662,800 to \$7,162,800, and equipment, \$175,000 to \$375,000; and for royalty for face-hardening process on armor plate. The House also finally agreed to Senate amendments for the appointment from civil life of temporary officers of the line and staff and of warrant machinists, with amendments modifying the conditions of appointment and including the appointment of officers of the Marine Corps not above the rank of Captain; temporary addition to the enlisted force of the Navy during the existing war, appropriating for their pay and of the warrant machinists heretofore authorized; for increasing the enlisted force of the Marine Corps, pay, etc., and providing a rule for naming battleships and monitors, and the House also amended Senate amendment by inserting requirement that the steel floating dry dock at Algiers, La., shall be of domestic manufacture.

## AN OLD DOG SHOWING FIGHT.

The Alliance left Old Point Comfort, Va., April 26 (twice thirteen), returning April 30, ostensibly for a five-day practice cruise. But it was whispered about that the real intention of her gallant commander was to intercept the Spanish merchantman Bonita. It may be remembered that a short while since a theory was advanced by which the cutting away of her masts and the upholstering of her insides would make the Alliance a formidable fighter. Now it happened that soon after this venerable ship left port, a storm arose and oh, what a storm!—so we anchored for the night in the bay, only to awaken next morning to find the storm still brewing, and yet, even the next morning, a repetition in larger doses. Our hearts fell from disappointment, for lo, when the heavens cleared on the third day, not a Spaniard was in sight; so we waited until the morrow. 'Twas said that if we attempted to steam against that high wind we would lose ourselves, and even though the Bonita hovered in sight, she could safely say her au revoir to us.



## ORGANIZING THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

In response to the President's call for 125,000 volunteers, issued on April 23, offers for service have been promptly made by State troops and civilian volunteers from all over the country, and there are many more volunteers than can be found use for at present.

While there was a natural desire among the State troops to go into service keeping their organizations intact in some States, notably Massachusetts, they volunteered without asking conditions.

New York furnished the largest quota, 12,513 officers and men: There has been some undignified controversies among some State troops concerning the question of volunteering, and we regret that New Yorkers should be among the number. The daily press naturally exaggerated the matter, with the result that the prestige of some organizations have suffered. No man or organization can be justly condemned for not volunteering at this time, any more than the average citizen should be; it is as optional to one as to the other.

If the matter had been handled with more wit by the Adjutant Generals of the States concerned there would have been no trouble.

The 7th New York has come in for any amount of abuse for not volunteering, and unjustly. It stands ready to-day to move at a moment's notice upon the receipt of orders for duty in any part of the world. At the same time those organizations which have volunteered should receive credit. They have risked everything, and must submit to many sacrifices.

The failure of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments to meet emergencies in the field, which has been characteristic in State troops in former years, is again prominent in this war.

Although ample warning and time for preparation was had the fact that New York, with all its boasted efficiency, could not put 12,000 men in camp properly provided for is a lamentable one. Many men at both Peekskill and Hempstead were without either overcoats or blankets, not to mention other necessities, and to take young men not laured to field service and dump them down in a camp without proper shelter is criminal. It is unlikely that even the well drilled National Guard troops will be sent to Cuba for many weeks. They will remain in camp for quite an extended period, it is expected, to become hardened to outdoor life, and learn how to care for themselves in the field, especially as to messing.

### THE FIRST TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

The first State to respond to the call for volunteers was Maryland, the 1st Brigade of which was ordered into camp at Pimlico, Baltimore County, on April 25, under command of Gen. L. Riggs. The commands finally selected for service in the volunteer Army were the 5th Regiment, Col. Frank Markoe, and the 1st Regiment, Col. Wm. P. Lane. The latter command is to be organized in part as heavy artillery.

Other State troops have either been ordered into camp or selected for war service, we have been informed, as follows: The District of Columbia Militia, under Gen. Harries, went into camp at the Soldiers' Home on April 25. The Pennsylvania National Guard mobilized at Mount Gretna, Pa., on April 28, the rain coming down in torrents, and the ground nothing but slush and pools. The wagon service provided by the State to transport the equipment and supplies from the 145 freight cars was entirely inadequate, so much so that men of different regiments had to carry supplies themselves on their shoulders, and on improvised litters for a considerable distance. P. L. W., the correspondent of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," whose reports can be relied upon, says: "With the coming of night matters in Camp Hastings assumed a deplorable shape. The condition of the ground was such that it was impossible for men to sleep upon it. Having such poor wagon service to haul the equipment from the cars the 1st Brigade was practically homeless. The 1st Regiment was moved into the camp meeting grounds and quartered in the auditorium."

Passenger and freight cars now on the sidings are filled with officers and men who propose to have a dry if not comfortable residing place. All those who could do so have gone into Lebanon hunting for sleeping accommodations, and consequently hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing. There is also a miscarriage in the Commissary Department. Rations have failed to materialize, and the men are trying to subsist themselves upon what they carried from their homes. The men, from all accounts, were indifferent to circumstances and bore themselves in an excellent manner. There were 9,078 officers and men present, with only 83 absent, certainly a remarkable showing.

New Jersey's fine camp ground at Sea Girt was occupied by the State troops selected for service on May 2. The camp is in command of Maj. Gen. Plume, over 3,000 men being under canvas. Proper care is taken of the health of the men, and tents that have no board floors are provided with cots and straw, and those which have no cots are provided with board flooring, so that no man has to sleep on the ground. The commands in camp are the 1st Regiment, Col. E. A. Campbell; 2d Regiment, Col. E. W. Hill, and 3d Regiment, Col. B. A. Lee. It has wisely been decided to muster no man into service who has any one dependent upon him. Co. A, 6th Regt., and Co. E, 7th Regt., are also on duty, being attached to the 3d Regt.

New York troops selected for service in the volunteer Army of the United States have gone into camp as follows: To Peekskill, 8th Regt., Col. Chaucey; 9th Regt., Col. Seward, and a detail of the 1st Battery. To Hempstead, the 71st Regt., Col. Greene; 65th Regt., Col. Welsh; 14th Regt., Col. Grant; 47th Regt., Col. Eddy; 13th Regt., Col. Watson; 69th Regt., Col. Duffy; 3d Regt., Col. Hoffman; 10th Battalion, Maj. Stacpole; troop from Squadron A, Capt. Badgley; Troop C, Capt. Clayton, and the following Separate Companies: 1st and 8th of Rochester, 34th of Geneva, 48th of Oswego, 41st of Syracuse, 44th of Utica, 31st of Herkimer, 46th of Amsterdam, 36th and 37th of Schenectady, 7th of Cohoes, 6th, 12th and 21st of Troy, 16th of Catskill, 9th of Whitehall, 18th of Glens Falls, 22d of Saratoga, 32d of Hoosick Falls, 3d of Oneonta, 5th of Newburgh, and 14th of Kingston. The camp at Hempstead is in command of Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe, and that at Peekskill in command of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade. There is a considerable shortage of clothing and equipments for many men in both camps, and this is said to be partly due to the unwise laws which compel the State authorities to depend on convict labor for many essentials, instead of reliable military equipment houses, who can furnish supplies promptly and better in every respect. Such a law at present is a serious handicap, and it should be abolished. The troops at Hempstead under Gen. Roe will be found in three brigades, to be commanded respectively by Brig. Gens. Robert Shaw, Oliver, McCoskry Butt and George Moore Smith. Active steps are under way to recruit new commands in the several brigades of New York to replace those now in service.

The following commands of the Massachusetts Militia have been ordered into camp at South Framingham to prepare for war service: The 2d Inf., Col. Embury P.

Clark; 9th Inf., Col. Fred. B. Bogan; 8th Inf., Col. William A. Pew, Jr.; 6th Inf., Col. Charles F. Woodward. The 1st Regt. of Heavy Artillery, Col. Pfaff, is on duty at Fort Warren.

The Tennessee National Guard to the number of some 3,000 have concentrated at Nashville.

The troops of Louisiana went into camp at Fair Grounds on May 1. Accommodations for 2,000 men were made, and are reported to be excellent in every respect.

Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, on April 30 appointed the following officers for the regiment of volunteers organizing the fill the State's quota: Colonel, Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been United States Military Inspector for Rhode Island; Lieut. Col. Capt. Frank A. Cook, U. S. A., retired teacher of mathematics at the Manual Training High School; Senior Major, Col. James F. Phetteplace, formerly Colonel of the 1st Regt., Rhode Island Militia; Junior Major, Col. Alvin Barker, commanding officer of the Newport Artillery; Regimental Surgeon, with rank of Major, Dr. Lester S. Hill, of Providence, Asst. Surg. Rhode Island Militia. Commissioned officers now in the militia who enlist, or are appointed in the volunteer regiment upon the completion of such service with good record, will return to their former commission in the State service if they so desire, and non-commissioned officers now in the militia will receive the same consideration as commissioned officers in this particular.

The National Guard of Maine was concentrated at the State camp ground at Augusta on May 2. It consisted of the 1st and 2d Regts., the camp being in command of Col. L. H. Kendall, of the 1st Inf.

The 1st Regt. and Battery A, of the Connecticut National Guard, went into camp at Niantic May 4.

The Ohio National Guard went into camp at Columbus, Ohio, some 2,000 men reporting for duty. Owing to some mismanagement in the Quartermaster's Department, it was not until after dark that any tentage was issued, despite the fact that the supplies were on the ground. It was a four mile march from the railroad depot to the camp. The commands in camp were the 8th Regt., Col. C. V. Hard, numbering 1,150 men; the 14th, Col. A. B. Colt; 1st Regt., Col. Hunt; 9th Battalion of colored Infantry, Maj. C. W. Fillmore; the 9th Regt., Col. —; the 3d Regt., Col. —; the 1st Light Art., Maj. C. Anthony. The camp is about four miles from the State House, with a wide asphalt boulevard leading into the very center of the white city. The battery is on soggy ground and the 3d Inf. really put up their tents on a quagmire. Col. Edmund C. Brush, of the 1st Light Art., who comes from Zanesville, has been appointed Chief of Staff.

The Newport, R. I., Artillery, Col. A. A. Barker, the swell organization of the State, was ordered on duty at Fort Adams on April 28 as heavy artillerymen. 82 officers and men was the number ordered for duty.

The 1st New Hampshire Volunteers, in command of Col. Robert H. Rolfe, of Concord, went into camp on the State camp ground at Concord, May 2; the troops of Indiana, at Indianapolis, April 26; Illinois, at Springfield, April 27; Colorado, at Denver, April 25; Delaware, at Dover, April 25; Michigan, at Island Lake, April 22; Tennessee, at Memphis and East Tennessee, April 25; West Virginia, at Charleston, April 26.

The 1st Regt. of South Dakota, under Col. Grigsby, is in camp at Sioux Falls ready to be mustered into the United States service.

Wyoming's quota of 400 troops are at Cheyenne for muster. They will be commanded, it is understood, by Maj. Thos. Wilhelm, U. S. A.

The Governor of Georgia has appointed as Colonels Alex. R. Lawton, Jr., to the 1st Regt., and Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., U. S. A., to the 2d Regt. Col. Lawton has been Colonel of the 1st Regt. Inf., Georgia Volunteers, for some time past, and has shown himself to be a capable officer. Col. Brown, who is a native of Georgia, and a graduate of West Point, has been for several years Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Georgia, and will properly "illustrate Georgia." Lieut. Col. Jordan F. Brooks and Lieut. Col. Wm. Garrard will fill these places in the two regiments. Both are men of long service with the Georgia Volunteers. Col. Garrard as Commander of the 1st (unattached) Battalion Infantry, and Col. Brooks, as Captain of Co. E, 1st Regt. Inf. Georgia Vols. These organizations have made records, both in the Confederate service and in times of peace. The Majors, O. T. Kenon, W. E. Wooten, W. J. Kendrick and Cleveland Wilcox, are all men standing high in the Georgia Volunteers, men who for years have devoted a great portion of their time to their commands and brought them up to a high standing. The call for volunteers is being answered promptly. The Savannah companies are showing up to great advantage. A correspondent says:

"Companies all over the State are volunteering for service, expressing a preference as to which regiment they would prefer serving in. The Savannah people, and in fact most of the people of Georgia, hope that the War Department will appoint Col. W. W. Gordon, 1st Cav., Georgia Vols., to be Brigadier General. This officer has a good record as a soldier in the last war, and for the past six years has been Colonel of the 1st Cav., Georgia Vols. He is peculiarly fitted for the position. He is thoroughly informed, and has had actual experience in all portions of the South, and knows how to take care of men when in localities where, on account of climatic influences, they need the care of their commander."

### CARTER COURT MARTIAL.

Savannah, May 2.

The Court convened to try Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, at Savannah, Ga., has completed its labors. The findings were turned over to Col. Thomas F. Barr, J. A., on Saturday, April 30, and the members of the Court have all departed for their stations. The officers of this Court have made many friends in Savannah, and they have had numerous attentions shown them while here.

The Hotel Desoto, where most of the officers have been stopping, has closed part of the house, and only retains its usual summer employes. The house was kept open longer than usual on account of the officers and their families. The Savannah people will await anxiously the result of the trial, and all feel that the verdict will exonerate Capt. Carter. Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate, paid a high compliment to Capt. Chas. McClure, his assistant, in his closing argument before the Court, and thanked this officer for the hard work and close attention to his duty in connection with the case.

The defence rested April 18. There were only a few witnesses sworn in rebuttal, Chief Clerk J. W. O. Sterly, Inspector S. M. Hale, the office messenger, named Greene, and Capt. C. E. Gillette, U. S. A., gave testimony bearing upon several minor points in connection with the case.

A survey of the Tybee breakwater, made by Messrs. Marinclin and Young, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was also presented in evidence by the prosecution.

"Did you ever kill a man?" Col. Barr asked Sterly. "No, sir, I never did," was the reply.

"Did you ever desert from the German army?"

"No, sir, I did not. I was a volunteer for one year, and was discharged with the qualification of a non-commissioned officer."

He told about his having worked in the same tent at one time with Capt. Townsend.

"Did you ever have a conversation with him, in which you told him you killed a man, and that you were a deserter from the German army?" Col. Barr asked.

"I may have said it as a joke," was the reply.

"You simply gave him that little story, if you did?"

"Yes."

"As chaff?"

To this question the witness made no reply, and Mr. Blair called attention to that fact. There was no cross-examination.

In his closing argument Col. Barr said: "The accused graduated with high honors at West Point; he is brilliant, plausible, an adept in the art of quibbling, and in stating a thing different from its real meaning. No wonder his superiors overlooked many of the things he did, the modifications of many things in his official reports. Alert, quick, with the reason of a man and the insinuation of a woman, it is not wonderful to suppose that his superiors would let him do very much as he pleased. While yet a young officer he came under the baleful influence of Capt. Greene and as the years passed the connection has become closer and closer between him and his mentor and with the Gaynors." The accused greed for wealth was one of the worst things of the present day, he said. Army officers, for the most part, had been content heretofore with their salaries. Particularly has this been true in the Engineer Corps, by which more than \$200,000,000 has been disbursed, and no bond has been required of one member of it except his honor. They have kept the faith nobly, he said, and the Army is proud of them. "In this case the accused has tarnished the proud name of his corps, and joined in the plundering of the treasury. With a love for glitter and show he became a pilant tool in the hands of stronger and more unscrupulous men."

In reply, the attorneys for Capt. Carter drew an unlovely picture of Capt. Gillette, whose mind was, as they held, dominated by unjust suspicion. Mr. Carter said: "His mind is dominated by suspicion, the demon of suspicion. How, under these conditions, are we to accept any statement from Sterly or Cooper who are under his domination, who are carried on his pay rolls? Is it not rather a strange fact that most of those still on his pay rolls are against this defendant, while those former employes, who are not, stand by him?" The case, Mr. Charlton said, was an idle and inconclusive one in every particular. "It is built up on a mass of suspicion. Indictments against Army officers are cheap if they can be secured, as they seem to be, upon the mere presentation at Washington upon an unorganized mass of suspicion. Mr. Charlton concluded his remarks as to the suspicious features of the case with a few words as to the trip to New York, which he considered was based upon an effort to get sensational newspapers to take up the case and publish the evidence adduced against Capt. Carter all over the country. He had never seen a case, he said, which seemed more clearly to be based on nothing more than suspicion."

In the record of testimony in the case of Capt. Carter, exclusive of the arguments of counsel, there are 4,626 typewritten pages. There will be 475 pages in the index, the arguments will take up somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 pages, and there are something over 550 exhibits. In round numbers the record proper will contain 5,300 pages, with an average of about 375 words on a page, or 1,987,500 words. It is difficult to average the number of words in the exhibits. Some of them contain from 1,000 to 10,000 words, while many of them are maps and drawings submitted for the inspection of the Court. It looks, however, as if the record would approach 2,500,000 words, and if not it will not be far away from it. To print this would require 2,000 columns of the "Army and Navy Journal," and would occupy the entire space of a twenty-four page paper, exclusive of advertising, for the coming nine months. This will serve to explain why we have not given all the testimony in this case, aside from the fact that much of it was tedious and uninteresting.

Concerning the Naval Strategic Board a naval correspondent says: "The strategists which comprise it are Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Rear Adm. Sicard, Captain Barker and Captain Crowninshield. Mr. Roosevelt is chairman and member ex-officio. No man could duplicate Mr. Roosevelt's reported experience with Mr. Boutelle, without becoming a strategist of some sort, although he might, indeed, like Mr. Roosevelt, prefer open warfare as a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers in the field, to a continuance of the educational course in the Navy Department. At all events, Mr. Roosevelt perhaps knows energetically as much about naval strategy as he did about civil service duties or police management before he grappled with these matters, and as he will know hereafter about handling a regiment. Rear Adm. Sicard is one of the most capable ordnance officers in the service, and is on the Board because he patriotically objects to remaining on sick leave for the few months of active career left him. If, as reported, Rear Adm. Walker is to be put on the same Board, despite the fact of his retirement, that precedent will no doubt keep Rear Adm. Sicard there under similar conditions to the great benefit of the country, in the circumstances. Capt. Barker and Crowninshield probably will evolve hereafter a succession of strategic surprises, nothing else for the moment being predictable. As near as we can make out, these officers—qualified as above demonstrated—exist as a Board for the purpose of uttering warning cries. Every little while we hear of one or more of them going to the White House and urgently impressing upon the President something which they think he ought to do, which he seems to listen to amiably, and then does not do. Then at other times they turn up before the Secretary and fiercely prod him, the result of which is that he gets his hat and escapes as quickly as possible in the direction of the Executive Mansion, whence he returns confirmed in his belief that further delay is indispensable. We shall await with interest the development of this Board, especially as there are some indications that it may undertake directly to manage the fleets. If so, its abolition should promptly follow."

Col. Kimball, Depot Q. M. at New York, has ordered the following supplies for the troops at Tampa, Fla.: John Boyle & Co., 201 Fulton street, 2,000 canvas hammocks, at \$1.30 each; John Wanamaker, 5,000 soft felt hats, at 75 cents each; 5,000 woolen blankets, at \$1.25 a pair; 2,500 rubber poncho blankets, at 90 cents each; the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, 4,700 pairs shoes, at \$1.60, and 300 pairs shoes, at \$1.50; Max Ernst, 718 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, 1,728 linen sack coats, at \$1.28 each, and 3,272 linen sack coats, at \$1.60 each; 1,725 pairs trousers, at 92 cents, and 3,275 pairs trousers, at \$1.10. These goods were to be delivered at Tampa early this week; also a large quantity of small arms with 612,000 rounds of ammunition for them, and some rapid-fire guns for field service.



## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 31, APRIL 30, 1898, H. Q. A.  
Publishes instructions governing the arming and equipping of volunteer troops called into service under the President's Proclamation of April 23, 1898, and providing for the proper accountability for the arms and equipments.

The following movements of troops have been ordered:  
Co. B, 23d Inf., from New Orleans to Fort St. Philip, La.;  
Co. C, 23d Inf., from New Orleans to Fort Eads, La.;  
Co. E, 23d Inf., from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Fort Point, Galveston, Texas. (S. O. 25, D. G., May 2.)

A general order issued from the War Department May 5, 1898, is as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:  
1550 A. In time of war, officers on the active list of the Army, while on duty, will wear the uniform of their grade.  
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date:  
1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, from the 5th Art., to the 6th Art., Light Battery G; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, from the 6th Art. to the 5th Art., Battery A. (H. Q. A., April 29.)

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.  
Asst. Surg. J. S. Wilson of his duties at post. (Fort Caswell, May 3.)

1st Lieut. E. Hinds, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Constitution, N. H., the station of his battery. (Fort Caswell, May 2.)

2d Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Caswell, May 2.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adjt., 5th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant. (Fort Hamilton, May 4.)

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., is detailed Field Officer's Court. (Fort Slocum, May 5.)

1st Lieut. B. P. Davis, 2d Art., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Fort Caswell, April 30.)

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., is detailed as Muster- ing Officer for the South Carolina Volunteers at Charleston, in the place of 2d Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., relieved as Muster- ing Officer. Lieut. Stokes will act as Assistant Quartermaster and as Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. Fuller will proceed to Charleston without delay. (H. Q. A., April 30.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton. Detail: Capt. E. R. Hills, T. R. Adams and H. H. Ludlow, and 1st Lieut. A. F. Curtis, J. A. (Fort Hamilton, May 2.)

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 1st Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, May 2.)

2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary and Signal Officer. (Long Island Head, May 1.)

Sergeant H. C. K. F. Larsen, D., 2d Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, May 2.)

1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art., is detailed to establish base lines. (Fort Delaware, May 2.)

Maj. W. P. Vose, 6th Art., is detailed trial officer. (Fort Hamilton, May 2.)

Sergeant Carl Flick is transferred from H to K, 6th Art.; Corps. E. J. Wilson and P. D. E. Shull, F. H. Jerabek, C. D. North, A. Romer and J. Giachetti have been promoted Sergeants in Battery I.

Corps. I. H. Riggs and J. Casey, K, and P. R. MacArthur and W. Walsh, D, 7th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., is extended two days. (S. O. 97, D. E., May 4.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. J. C. Scantling, Lieut. H. C. Schumm, Le Roy S. Lyon and H. F. Jackson. (Fort Adams, May 3.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is detailed to examine Texas Volunteers, at Austin, Texas, in place of Capt. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., relieved of the detail. Capt. Wilcox will proceed to Austin for this duty without delay. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf., will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and assume the duties of muster- ing officer for Kentucky Volunteers, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., of those duties. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will make not to exceed two visits from Cleveland, Ohio, to Lorain, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., from duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty, to relieve Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., who upon being relieved, will repair to Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., now in Washington, D. C., will proceed at once to Denver, Col., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Fred. W. Staden, 4th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, and report from there by telegraph to the Adjutant General for instructions. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., is relieved from duty at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Capt. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., instead of to the points named in par. 2, S. O. No. 98, April 27, 1898. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

1st Lieut. T. W. Hall, R. Q. M., 1st U. S. Volunteer Cav-

alry, now at Washington, D. C., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., is detailed as Muster- ing Officer, and as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the Rhode Island Volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States at Quonset Point in that State, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., from those duties. Lieut. Abbot, on being so relieved, will report to the Governor of Rhode Island. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The following changes in the places of rendezvous for mustering into the United States service of volunteers in the States hereinafter named, since the publication of S. O. No. 90, par. 26, April 28, 1898, from this office, are announced: Idaho, from Pendleton to Boise City; Indiana, from Evansville to Indianapolis; Maine, from Portland to Augusta; Massachusetts, from Springfield to West Framingham, for infantry, and Fort Warren, for artillery; Michigan, from Detroit to Camp Eaton, Island Lake; New Jersey, from Jersey City to Sea Girt; Rhode Island, from Providence to Quonset Point; South Carolina, from Charleston to Columbia; West Virginia, from Martinsburg to Charleston. The officers who have been detailed for duty as mustering officers, Acting Assistant Quartermasters, Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, and Medical Examiners, will report at the places designated, accordingly. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Acting Asst. Surg. H. W. Danforth, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for duty. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The retirement from active service, this date, of Brig. Gen. William H. Nash, Comy. Gen. of Subsistence, after having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Tampa, Fla., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st Inf.; Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg.; Maj. John N. Coe, 21st Inf.; Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Q. M., 5th Inf., Recorder. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Tampa, Fla., at such time as they may be required by the Board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion:

Capt. John W. Bubb, Frank D. Baldwin, Lyster M. O'Brien, William Auman, Jesse M. Lee, Ebenezer W. Stone, Alpheus H. Bowman; 1st Lieuts. Robert W. Dowdy, John S. Parke, Jr., James E. Brett, Lawrence J. Hearn, Charles B. Vogdes, Walter M. Dickinson, Robert H. Anderson, Henry C. Hodges, Jr., James T. Kerr, William N. Hughes, Albert B. Scott, Walter H. Chaffield; 2d Lieuts. John S. Switzer, William M. Morrow, Benjamin F. Hardaway, Frederick W. Fugert, David F. Cordray, William Brooke, William M. Crofton, William H. Wassell, Willard E. Gleason, Hansford L. Threlkeld, Peter W. Davison, John H. Parker, Dennis M. Michie, Frederic T. Stetson, William D. Davis, George H. McMaster, Orrin R. Wolfe, John F. Stephens, Louis B. Lawton, Amos H. Martin, Thomas K. Smith, Howard R. Perry, Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Verling K. Hart, Hunter B. Nelson, Albert Laws, Mathew E. Saville, William H. Mullay, Frank H. Lawton, Paul B. Malone, S. J. Bayard Schindler, Frank D. Ely, William A. Sater, Dana W. Kilburn, Thomas W. Connell, Charles L. Bent, Ralph R. Stogsdall, Hugh D. Wise. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster into the United States service of Virginia Volunteers at Richmond, in place of 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., relieved. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. John B. McDonald, 10th Cav., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel 1st Regt., Alabama Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav., now on leave of absence, will report in person for duty to the Major General Commanding the Army. To take effect April 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., May 2.)

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution (S. R. 19), extending to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen and others, and marines of the United States Navy the provisions of the joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and the act approved March 3, 1863, and the joint resolution approved May 2, 1896. As the House also passed a similar resolution the Senate resolution was recalled and the House resolution (H. R. 24) was adopted in its stead.

The Senate on April 29 passed without discussion or amendment the bill (S. 3,903) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Senate passed the bill (S. 2,474) to allow Thomas F. Rowland \$82,460.95 for work on the double-ender Muscota.

A resolution before the Senate asks for an estimate of the cost of arming, equipping and providing for the army of Cubans.

April 27, Senator Hawley introduced a bill (S. 4,479) to suspend the restrictions on the Q. M. Department of the Army in the matter of advertising for contracts, limiting the number of draught animals and horses and the amount to be paid for civilian employés. The same bill was introduced into the House and passed that body April 28.

The following war resolutions and bills have been introduced in the House:

To print for the use of the Senate and the House 30,000 copies of the enlarged sheet map of Cuba.

Declaring that privateers shall not be commissioned and that merchant ships shall be exempt from capture unless they carry contraband of war or try to violate a blockade. "Resolved, That merchant ships already captured shall be released."

Providing a postal mail service with a Colonel as chief; a Lieutenant Colonel as assistant, to be designated by the Secretary of War; and a Major, to be designated by the P. M. General, as assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. The Secretary of War shall designate an officer in each Army corps or division (who shall give bonds) as postmaster; and he shall designate a sufficient number of sergeants, corporals and privates to act as clerks, collectors, or carriers. No one in the militia service is to receive any additional compensation. The several statutes relative to the postal service shall apply to the military mail service. The P. M. General shall make all necessary regulations for this service.

Appropriating \$2,500,000 to increase the efficiency of the National Guard, and \$300,000 for the Naval Militia.

To provide for a volunteer brigade of engineers of three regiments, and 3,500 men possessing the necessary qualifications. Three officers of the Army Corps of Engineers may hold volunteer commissions in each regiment, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

Also the following bills:

S. 4453—Mr. Foraker: "That during a war the President may, at his discretion, place officers below the rank of Major General, who are on the retired list of the Regular Army, on duty with troops in permanent camps, garrisons, fortifications and cities; on courts martial boards; on mustering, disbursing, or recruiting duty; as military professors at universities, colleges and schools. These officers when so employed will, in addition to their retired pay, receive commutation of quarters and the allowances of active officers of their grade, when traveling under orders. If by the exigencies of the service they are exposed to the enemy, they shall during the time so exposed receive the full pay and allowances of active officers of the same grade."

"Sec. 2. That during a war the President may, at his discretion, place staff and line non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, who are on the retired list of the Regular Army, on duty in permanent camps, garrisons, fortifications and cities, in supply departments; or as drill masters, telegraph operators, messengers, clerks, orderlies, and on recruiting service; and as assistants to military professors at universities, colleges and schools. These enlisted men, when so employed, shall receive a reasonable monthly pay, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, in addition to their retired pay; but in no case shall the total amount they receive be equal to the amount paid to the active soldier of the same grade, unless by the exigencies of the service they are exposed to the enemy, in which case they shall, during the time they are so exposed, receive the full pay and allowances of the active soldiers of the same grade."

"Sec. 3. That in time of peace the President may, at his discretion, place officers below the rank of Major, who are on the retired list of the Regular Army, on duty as military professors at universities, colleges, and schools, and on recruiting duty. These officers, when so employed, shall receive commutation of quarters, and the usual allowances from the supply department, of active officers, and the usual transportation and mileage when traveling under orders."

"Sec. 4. That in time of peace the President may, at his discretion, place staff and line non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who are on the retired list of the Regular Army, on duty as assistants to military professors at universities, colleges and schools, and on recruiting duty. When these enlisted men are so employed they shall, in addition to their retired pay, receive commutation of quarters, fuel and rations."

The following bill became a law April 22: "That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient, to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

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## CAMP NEAR MOBILE.

On Friday, April 28, 1898, the 10th and 22d Regts. commenced packing their effects and prepared to take their departure by rail for Tampa, Fla. The morning was bright and in the 10th the tents were struck, arms were stacked and the packed knapsacks were laid beside the stacks. At 1 p. m. the sky became obscured with the storm clouds and soon the rain fell in torrents. It is needless to express the disgust of the soldiers at their fortune, but those who remained did what was possible to lessen the discomfort of the departing troops. The 10th left Friday night, and the 22d left Saturday morning. There was a Division review Saturday morning, April 30, 1898. This was followed by the mustering of each regiment. The blue shirt must be worn at drill, and fifty rounds of ball cartridges as well as to be on the person of each soldier.

The following field orders have been issued under the week:

## G. O. 4, HDQRS. FIRST INDEPENDENT DIVISION.

## CAMP NEAR MOBILE, ALA.,

April 29, 1898.  
1. Pursuant to G. O. No. 25, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., April 23, 1898, the Infantry regiments concentrated at this place are constituted the First Independent Division, under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. Army.

2. The Division is formed into two brigades, under the command of the senior officer present for duty in each, as follows: First Brigade—11th Inf., Col. De Russy; 20th Inf., Col. Hawkins. Second Brigade—19th Inf., Col. Snyder; 3d Inf., Col. Page.

Personal Staff: 1st Lieut. Grothe Huteson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav. Division Staff: Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, Chief Surgeon; Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate; Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M.; Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Albert Nishern, Comy. of Subsistence, Chief Commissary; 1st Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., Acting Inspector General and Ordnance Officer; 2d Lieut. David S. Stanley, Jr., 22d Inf., Assistant Ordnance Officer.

The staff of a Brigade Commander will consist of 1 Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 1 Acting Aide, 1 Brigade Quartermaster.

The hour for practice of field musicians will be from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m. The place for practice will be selected beyond the company kitchens.

By command of Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger.

GEO. ANDREWS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

## HOSPITAL CORPS DRILLS.

The detachments of the Hospital Corps with this command will be consolidated for the purpose of instruction at 9 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Detachments will be reported by its Hospital Steward or Acting Hospital Steward to the officer in charge of the instruction at a point designated by an ambulance guidon in the vicinity of the camp of the 20th Inf. One ambulance (new pattern) will accompany each detachment. One private from each detachment will be left in charge of each regimental field hospital. Capt. James E. Plicher, Asst. Surg., will have charge of the instruction and Lieuts. D. C. Howard and M. M. Cloud will report to his assistants.

G. O. 1, HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., CAMP U. S. TROOPS, Mobile, Ala., April 24, 1898.

1st Lieut. C. I. T. Clarke, Adj., 10th Inf., is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of this brigade.

In compliance with instructions heretofore given officers will not absent themselves from this camp after dark, except by special permission of the Brigade Commander. Enlisted men will not be allowed to absent themselves from camp except in urgent cases.

The following list of calls will be observed in this Brigade until further notice: First call for reveille, 5:30 a. m.; reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 6:15 a. m.; sick, 7 a. m.; fatigue, 7:30 a. m.; drill, first call, 7:50 a. m.; drill, assembly, 8 a. m.; recall from drill, 10 a. m.; dinner, 12 m.; fatigue, 1 p. m.; recall, 4 p. m.; supper, 5:15 p. m.; guard mounting, first call, 5:50 p. m.; assembly, 6 p. m.; retreat, 6:40 p. m.; lights out, 9:15 p. m.

## CHICKAMAUGA.

In G. O. 1, H. Q. Infantry Division, Col. Van Horn assumes command of the Infantry Division and directs that the 1st Brigade will consist of the 2d Inf. and 24th Inf. and such other regiments as may hereafter be assigned. Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., commanding; the 2d Brigade of the 7th, 8th, 12th and 25th regiments of Infantry, Col. Andrew S. Burt, 25th Inf., commanding. Capt. Fred A. Smith, 12th Inf., is announced as Adjutant General, and 1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., as Division Quartermaster of the Infantry Division.

Do you read the National Guard news in

## The Evening Post?

It is regular and absolutely reliable.

Serious trouble is reported at Santiago de Cuba between the British Consul and Spanish mobs, and the Consul, it is said, was forced to shoot into the crowd, killing one man. War vessels have been ordered to the scene.

After much toil and tribulation the skeleton Troops L and M, in the cavalry, and Co. I and K, in the infantry have been galvanized into life, and have taken their places in the active ranks as of yore.

Secretary Long has issued an order to the clerks in the Navy Department cautioning them to be careful of their regular routine office work. It seems that, owing to great pressure of work brought on the Navy Department by the Spanish-American war, the Department has fallen somewhat behind in the customary routine business.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill authorizing fifteen Additional Assistant Surgeons in the Army, ranking as 1st Lieutenants, and as many contract Surgeons as necessary for employment by the War Department. It also agreed on and reported a bill removing the disability of the members of the Eastern Shore Volunteers, who, called out to protect the State during the war, deserted when ordered to the front.

The Senate took prompt action in confirming the eleven Major Generals nominated by the President Wednesday—Gens. Breckinridge, Otis, Coppinger, Shafter, Graham, Wade and Merriam, and the civilians, Wilson, Lee, Sewell and Wheeler. The nominations were laid before the Senate a little after the opening hour, and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs took but a few minutes to agree to recommend confirmation. The Senate confirmed them without delay.

The Administration measure for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war, known as the "Immune bill," was still pending before both Houses Wednesday. It raises the number of companies, troops, battalions or regiments possessing special qualifications which the President is authorized to accept from the 3,000 men provided by the Volunteer bill to 16,000 men. Both committees have passed the bill, and it is waiting an opportunity for pressing through both Houses.

The number of vessels available for auxiliary cruisers for Spain has, it seems, been much overestimated. The two best ships, the Columbia and Normanna, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, it is believed, will be unable to secure armament. The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consists, it is said, in the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona Transatlantic Steamship Company. They are fairly armed, but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron as transports; one is conveying the torpedo flotilla, another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba, and two are at Cadix.

Secretary Alger is receiving many applications for 2d Lieutenancies in the Volunteer Army. Many of these appointments are requested by Congressmen and State officials, but it has been decided that no commission will be given, no matter what influence is brought to bear, unless the applicant passed the regulation examinations. As far as possible these commissions will be given to non-commissioned officers of merit now doing duty in the regular Army, but it is estimated that there will be at least 200 appointments made from civil life. Some little difficulty is being encountered in getting men to enlist in the regular Army. It is understood that their objection to such an enlistment is due largely to the fact of the long term of service prescribed by law. The War Department is seriously considering the advisability of offering some special inducement for enlistment in the regular Army.

A wish having been expressed by the friends of former Senator M. C. Butler that he should accept a Major General's commission, he called on Secretary Alger and expressed the hope that the President would not consider him as a seeker for military or civic honors. The following conversation ensued. "How is your health now, Butler?" inquired Secretary Alger. "You look as young as you did twenty years ago." Well, all I can say is that I secured a \$10,000 increase in my life insurance a few months ago, and the examining surgeon says I am good for twenty-five years yet. There is one thing certain—I cannot take yellow fever in this," exclaimed Gen. Butler, holding out his wooden leg. "You Yankees filled its predecessor full of lead in the late war, but I have the bullets with me as souvenirs of the occasion."

## PRESENT STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Chickamauga National Park.—Cavalry—1st Regt., 2d Regt., 3d Regt., 6th Regt., 9th Regt., 10th Regt. Artillery—Light Battery B, 1st Regt.; Light Battery K, 1st Regt.; Light Battery A, 2d Regt.; Light Battery F, 2d Regt.; Light Battery C, 3d Regt.; Light Battery F, 3d Regt.; Light Battery B, 4th Regt.; Light Battery F, 4th Regt.; Light Battery D, 5th Regt.; Light Battery F, 5th Regt. Infantry—25th Regt. (Portion of this regiment is at Key West.)

New Orleans.—Infantry—1st Regt., 7th Regt., 8th Regt., 12th Regt., 16th Regt., 18th Regt., 23d Regt., 24th Regt.

Mobile.—Infantry—2d Regt., 3d Regt., 10th Regt., 11th Regt., 19th Regt., 20th Regt., 22d Regt.

Tampa, Fla.—Infantry—4th Regt., 5th Regt., 6th Regt., 9th Regt., 13th Regt., 17th Regt., 21st Regt. The 1st Regiment of Artillery garrisons the following points in the South: Key West Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Sullivan's Island, Tybee Island, Fort Morgan and Fort Point, Tex., and Fort St. Philip, La. The 4th Cavalry is still on the Pacific Coast. The 5th Cavalry garrisons posts in Texas. The 7th Cavalry is in Arizona and New Mexico. The 8th Cavalry is divided between Fort Meade and Fort Yates. The 14th Infantry is at Vancouver Barracks. The 15th Infantry is in Arizona and New Mexico.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after a wine-glass of Dr. Siegert's ANGSTURA BITTERS.

## BORN.

CLENDENIN.—At Key West, Fla., April 28, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., a daughter.

GYER.—Born at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. G. D. Gyer, 16th Inf., a daughter.

STEPHENSON.—At Fort Brown, Tex., April 25, 1898, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant Frank Stephenson, U. S. A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

ESKRIDGE-PEARSON.—At the quarters of the bride's parents, Fort Reno, O. T., April 16, 1898, Maud, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. R. I. Eskridge, 10th Inf., and granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens, to Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th Inf.

BARTON-WILKINSON.—At Youngstown, N. Y., April 20, 1898, Lieut. F. A. Barton, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Louise Wilkinson.

BROWN-LONG.—At Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898, Mr. William Du Val Brown, son of the late Gen. N. Brown, to Miss Mary Foster Long, daughter of the late Col. A. K. Long, U. S. A.

MADDEN-PARTELLO.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., April 16, 1898, Lieut. J. F. Madden, 4th U. S. Inf., to Miss Edith May Partello, daughter of Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf.

FISKE-KEYES.—At San Antonio, Tex., April 17, by Rev. Father McCoy, Lieut. Harold B. Fiske, 18th Inf., to Miss Lucy Beatrice Keyes, daughter of Maj. Alvy S. B. Keyes, U. S. A., retired.

## DIED.

CLENDENIN.—At Key West, Fla., May 5, the infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., aged five and one-half days.

ELMER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26, 1898, Commander Horace D. Elmer, U. S. Navy.

JEWETT.—On April 29, the Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D., son of the late Admiral David Jewett, of the Brazilian Navy, in the 69th year of his age.

MASON.—At St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1898, Brevet Brig. Gen. Edwin Cooley Mason, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

SHAW.—Very suddenly, at Providence, R. I., April 30, 1898, Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, U. S. Army, retired.

WALCUTT.—At Omaha, Neb., May 2, 1898, Charles C. Walcutt, Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., and late Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. Cav. Interment at Columbus, Ohio, his home.

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## AWARD OF PRIZE MONEY IN THE NAVY.

This summary has been prepared in the Navy Department, relative to the award of prize money in the U. S. Navy:

"The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron receives one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate control. The fleet captain is entitled to one-hundredth part of the award made to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron with which he is serving except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel in which he is serving and in that case he shares in proportion to his pay with the other officers and men on board the vessel. To the commander of a single vessel is given one-tenth of the money awarded to his vessel if it was acting at the time of the capture under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet, squadron or division, and three-twentieths if it was acting independently. After these deductions the remainder of the prize money awarded to a vessel is distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel in proportion to their respective pays. All vessels of the Navy within signaling distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture under such circumstances and in such conditions as to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize. When the District Court of the United States shall determine that a prize was of inferior force to the captor, one-half the proceeds of sale shall go to the captor and one-half to the United States. But if the prize was of equal or superior force to the vessel making the capture, the entire net proceeds of the sale shall go to the captor."

As an example of how they do things in the Massachusetts Militia, it is interesting to note that after the officers of the 6th Regt., Col. Woodward, had been summoned by telegraph to the State House on April 28, every officer in the regiment, except one 2d Lieutenant who failed to get his notice, was present. The entire field and staff volunteered, including the chaplain. Each Captain reported that he had sufficient names to more than fill the maximum allowed by the Government. Every man of the drum corps volunteered, including the Drum Major and Sergeant. Capt. William J. Williams, of Co. I, the only colored company in the State, was the first Captain to report his entire command recruited to war strength as ready for service. Capt. Cyrus H. Cook, of Concord, then pledged his company. Every other Captain followed suit. Capt. Marshall served in the 6th Regt. in the War of the Rebellion. He marched through Baltimore as a Sergeant in one of the Lowell companies in 1861. The regiment also contains Co. I, of Concord, containing many lineal descendants of the Concord Minute Men of '75. The regiment may be said to be the first in three wars. It took just thirty minutes for Col. Woodward to raise and report a full regiment to Gov. Walcott. This is record-breaking time. The members of the 6th to a man, if they can pass Lieut. Weaver, U. S. A., and the regular Army Surgeon, will enlist. Those who fail will have their places filled by recruits.

The signal staffs at Fire Island and Quogue, south side of Long Island, are each 110 feet high, and that at Montauk Point is 140 feet, and it stands on a cliff 70 feet high.

The "North American Review" for May publishes the fourth part of Sir William Howard Russell's "Recollections of the Civil War." The present instalment deals principally with the stirring events which preceded and followed the memorable rout of the Federal forces at Bull Run. In an article, entitled "Should Our Volunteers Be Raised by Conscription," Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., says: "To allow the counties and districts to escape the draft, by furnishing alien substitutes through the bounty system, seems unwise. Under the guise of patriotism it works the most arrant injustice. It is a drawback to recruiting, in place of being an aid. It interferes with the efficiency of the armies, by causing new regiments with green officers to be raised, when old regiments, with trained and experienced officers, are useless for want of men. It leads to corruption, thieving and trickery. It works for the rich against the poor. It creates local war debts of immense proportions, to be paid by descendants. Its constitutionality is even a matter of doubt. Communities ought not to be allowed to bid for men from other places. To prevent this, when the first enrollment is made, each community should be credited with every one of its men then in service, and every soldier should thereafter be credited to the township of which he is an actual resident or voter, and to none other. No man should be received under the bounty system unless, as is the case with our peace recruits for the regular Army, he can produce verified testimonials from at least two persons in good standing, certifying to his character and good habits. This will be a deadly blow at the whole machinery of bounty brokers, bounty jumpers, credit brokers, etc. Bounties other than the United States bounty should have their total limited to an amount not greater than two years' pay, and required to be paid in instalments. The bounty should be paid to the volunteer in person, by the proper officers, and not to the broker, and any agreement by a volunteer with any broker, or agent, for the payment to him of any part of a bounty, should be declared void. The call should be made for men of an age between certain limits, the younger men being called out first. Thus, the liability to draft not being general, the bounty system will be less likely to be adopted."

The Subsistence Department of the Army is obtaining information relative to the food supply in Cuba and to the resources of the Southern and South Atlantic coast for supplying an Army in Cuba. A statement received from T. Hogan & Sons, 11 Broadway, New York city, concerning the importation of beefs to Cuba in the last year showed that during the months of September, October, November and December, 1897, alone there were over 40,000 head of beef imported from the Gulf States and Mexico to Cuba for consumption. Mr. Hogan states that there is practically no consumption of domestic cattle in Cuba.

Following the example set by the Navy, a hospital ship of ample proportions and capacity is to be provided for the Army, upon which the wounded and sick in Cuba may be placed, treated and brought to the United States. It is proposed to have a vessel large enough to provide 500 sick beds. Half a dozen Army Surgeons, twelve men nurses, and an equal number of apothecaries, will form the medical crew of the vessel, besides a large number of hospital attendants and orderlies.

Spanish spies are reported in various quarters plotting to blow up powder mills and otherwise seeking to serve their country. It is charged that the mill near San Francisco was blown up by three Spaniards whose bodies were found in the ruins. But these are newspaper stories lacking proof.

Frederick Warne & Co., London and New York, publish "Young Tom Bowling; A Story of the Boys of the British Navy," by John C. Hutcheson, author of "Crown and Anchor," etc., illustrated by John B. Greene. This is a lively yarn of the sea for boys. A large volume; illustrated; price \$1.75.

William Gilbert Anderson, M. D., who is associate director of the Yale University Gymnasium, President Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics and Dean of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, has written a pamphlet which is published by A. D. Dana, 853 Broadway, New York. His little book is called "Physical Education," and treats of various valuable exercises for developing "Health, Strength, Grace and Symmetry." The book is very fully illustrated, and the author pleads with the voice of authority and experience for the value of judicious exercise which will "make over and keep in fine condition" the bodies of those who are wise enough to acknowledge the truth of Carlyle's saying that "health is a thing to be attended to continually."

Co. H, 71st New York, which had the honor of being the first company of the National Guard, of New York, to be ordered out for duty in connection with the war, is commanded by Capt. Walter I. Joyce, who joined the 71st as a 1st Lieutenant of Co. H, Aug. 1, 1894, and was promoted Captain June 20, 1896. He has proved himself a very valuable officer to Col. Greene, and has built up his company to a remarkable degree of efficiency in a very short space of time. Co. H was ordered to the camp at Hempstead as an advance guard, to protect the property transported there for the use of the troops assigned to the camp. Capt. Joyce is ably assisted in command of the company by 1st Lieut. L. W. McLeod and 2d Lieut. W. Longson.

Bids have been accepted by the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia for 100,000 yards sky blue kersey, 100,000 yards blouse shirting flannel, 125,000 yards blouse lining flannel, 100,000 summer drawers, 100,000 pairs shoes, 100,000 summer undershirts, 200,000 letters, 200,000 numbers, old style, for caps; 75,000 woolen blankets, 70,000 corset jeans, 100,000 spools silk twist; 105,000 spools sewing silk, 50,000 yards black padding, 38,000 yards black silesia; 75,000 leggings; 100,000 crossed rifles, 50,000 crossed sabres, 15,000 crossed cannon for caps, 30,000 yards drilling, 30,000 gilt buckles, 25,000 mosquito bars, 10,000 buckskin gauntlets, 50,000 pouches, 13,000 yards cotton tape, 10,000 yards canvas padding, 5,700 dozen spools sewing cotton, 2,700 dozen spools basting cotton, 4,500 gross of uniform coat buttons, 424 pounds linen thread, 50,000 forage caps, 3,000 cap bugles, 1,000 axes and 2,000 helms, 1,000 pickaxes, 2,000 helms, 2,000 shovels, 500 trumpets, 500 drums, 400 drum slings, 500 sets company books, 75 sets regimental books. An enormous crowd of bidders presented themselves at the Quartermaster's Office in Philadelphia to compete for these goods.

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Among the artists there will be Rufus F. Zogbaum, Carlton T. Chapman, Frederic Remington, W. A. Rogers, and T. de Thulstrup; and among the correspondents will be Caspar Whitney, John Fox, Jr., John R. Spears, O. K. Davis, and Harold Martin. The Spanish view of the war situation will be treated by Poultney Bigelow, who within a month has made a tour on a bicycle through Spain. A limited subscription offer is made now, and now is the time to take advantage of it. Send in your \$2 00 now, therefore, and secure the WEEKLY in this early stage of the war. You will then have a complete file to January 1, 1899, of the best pictorial and literary record of the war.

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**GRANT AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.**  
Gen. Grant had no great reputation as a public speaker, but he was sometimes very felicitous. On the occasion of a public reception to him in London he said: "My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: Habits formed in early life and early education press upon us as we grow older. I was brought up a soldier—not to talking. I am not aware that I ever fought two battles on the same day in the same place, and that I should be called upon to make two speeches on the same day under the same roof is beyond my understanding. What I do understand is, that I am much indebted to all of you for the compliment you have paid me. All I can do is to thank the citizens of Great Britain here present in the name of my country and for myself."  
"I never heard," said Mr. Smalley, "a more perfect speech of its kind than that. There is a charm, a felicity in the turn of one or two of its phrases that would do credit to the best artists in words—to Mr. Kinglake or to Mr. Matthew Arnold themselves. Later in the day, at the quiet and almost private dinner at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Thomas Hughes asked the company, in a few words full of grace and feeling, to drink the health of Gen. Grant. Mr. Hughes took pains to say that the occasion was not formal, and that he did not mean to impose upon his guest the burden of a reply. Gen. Grant sat looking up to Mr. Hughes's face; there was a moment's pause, and then the General, screwing himself slowly up out of his chair till he stood erect on his feet, said: 'Mr. Hughes, I must none the less tell you what gratification it gives me to hear my health proposed in such hearty words by Tom Brown of Rugby.' I do not know what could be better than that. Still later in the evening, during the exhibition of fireworks, Gen. Grant sat silent while his own portrait—a capital likeness—was drawn in lines of changing flame against the dark background of Beckenham Hills. Not a muscle moved; there was not a sign of pleasure at the splendid compliment paid him; not a movement of recognition for the cheers with which the great crowd below hailed the portrait. But when this had burnt out, and the next piece—a sketch of the building which crowns the heights above the Potomac—was blazing, a slight smile parted the General's lips as he remarked to Lady Ripon, who sat next to him: 'They have burnt me in effigy, and now they are burning the Capitol!'"

The character of Spanish marksmanship is indicated by the fact that the Cubans have a maxim that Spanish

bullets do not kill. The Spanish soldier is heavily loaded on the march, and when he is ordered to shoot he does it with a glad heart, for every cartridge fired relieves him of so much of his burden. Of the Mauser rifle replacing the Remington in the hands of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, Baron J. Antomorch says, in an article translated from the French for the "Brooklyn Eagle": "It had been ordered in quantities by the Argentine Republic, and this astute power had rejected it because of its phenomenal defects. It was afterward accepted by Spain, in all probability because it would have been considered a fit arm with which to fight Cubans, even had it not been known in Spain that the Cubans were armed with machetes and the Remington gun."

A telegram of April 26 from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New York "Herald" says: Gen. Calixto Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces in the eastern end of the island, is now in full possession of the United States military plan of campaign. He received his information from Lieut. Alexander S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., who has succeeded in landing on the coast of Cuba and reaching the insurgent forces. Lieut. Rowan was ordered on a secret mission in behalf of the War Department. Lieut. Rowan sailed from Jamaica April 9 by the Atlas steamer, and reached Kingston April 15. By the aid of the Cuban Junta, he was provided with an expert pilot and guides, sailing from Stanzas Bay on April 24 at 2 o'clock a. m. and reached Cuba on Monday morning. He is an expert cartographer and well acquainted with Cuba. He speaks Spanish fluently.

Captain P. H. Ray, commanding the detachment of the 14th Infantry, now in Alaska, has lately written the Adjutant General of the Army, that, in his opinion, some action should be taken immediately to suppress the so-called miners' meetings which have proved to be a great hindrance to punishment for crime. He quotes a case, where a miner presented himself to the Government authorities and claimed to be in most destitute circumstances. Food and clothing were given the man, who later departed from Fort Yukon to a camp of miners in the vicinity. Information was received by Capt. Ray that this man was not in any need as he had represented, but had only obtained the stores in order to sell to his brother miners. A small force of soldiers were sent to arrest him. The men to whom he had intended selling the Government stores, gathered together and before the troops could get away to the fort, demanded his release. This demand, owing to the large number of miners and small

number of soldiers, was complied with, and later the stores were sold at auction to the same miners who had obtained the freedom of the prisoner. Capt. Ray further says that nearly all the miners are well provided with weapons, and unless something is done immediately by this Government to suppress such lawless actions, the Yukon region will soon prove to be as bad as California was in its worst days.

Bayard Taylor's lines, "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring," are illustrated by a description given by the "Evening Sun" of the gathering of one of the volunteer regiments in its armory for the purpose of proceeding to camp. The "Sun" says: "As the morning wore on a number of the younger members of the regiment were unable to stand the strain of excitement and the worry to which they were subjected. Many wandered about the floor looking pale and dejected; others, and these were by no means few, broke down completely and wept freely."

An old colored man has written the following letter to a Southern recruiting office:  
"To the Guv'ment: I is de father er nine boys, all er age, en good fightin' timber, en I wants ter enlis' 'um fer de war. Now, I heards dat de sal'ry is thirteen dollars a month, but ef you'll take de nine er 'um, I'll bunch 'um ter you at ten dollars a head; en please, suh, sen' me de money ez it falls due."

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The Magnolia Metal Company announce that on the 20th day of April, 1898, in the U. S. Circuit Court for the S. D. of New York, Wallace, C. J., they secured a permanent injunction against Benjamin and Moses Lowenstein, trading as B. Lowenstein & Bro., and as the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, New York, restraining them from offering for sale or advertising "Mon-golia Anti-Friction Metal," which metal they were advertising and selling as Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal. The company warn users of Babbitt metal and dealers generally to beware of attempts and fraudulent imitations of Magnolia Metal, which are not only an injustice to them, but also to the party who may be thus imposed upon.

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And we every opportunity seize  
Or rather we would if we didn't sneeze,  
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Indeed it is a terrible bore,  
To stermutate with a dreadful roar,  
At the very moment we're ready to spy,  
But we have to do it—and dynamite nigh  
In cheerful sympathy goes sky-high  
And the atmosphere cracks—ah—hoo—hoo—hi—  
R-r-r-rebeurpaschwitz-Krosisk!!!

P. B., '07.

The Macmillan Company publish a volume of West Indian tales called "Where the Trade Wind Blows," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. These twelve stories are vividly told and have an atmosphere of the West Indies which is markedly characteristic and interesting.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

In the suit department at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store, Broadway and 10th street, Manhattan, there is a fine collection of Paris gowns, in a variety of delicate fabrics and tints; all are elaborately trimmed with flouncings and frills of rare lace, embroidery in jet, steel, silver, spangles and narrow ribbon in intricate designs and beautiful specimens of handwork in the form of tucks, and shirring. All the leading Parisian houses are represented and the distinctive characteristics of the gowns are daintiness and elegance. A handsome model from Raudnitz is of heliotrope wool mouseline, the skirt having deep flounce showing clusters of tucks and headed by a broad band of cream applique lace. The blouse bodice has trimming of dark heliotrope velvet, with bands and drapery of cream applique and a vest of shirred white chiffon. A Worth design is of black Chantilly lace over white tulle spangled with silver on a foundation of white satin. Bayadere ruffles of net with heading of jet and chenille. The skirt and the bodice yoke is of white Venetian lace over satin outlined with deep jet passementerie. A belt and collar of turquoise completes the trimming. A beautiful black and green costume is of croquene net, dotted with chenille, over taffeta silk shading from emerald to nile, with trimming of velvet ribbon and jet passementerie. An especially dainty Stambler & Jeanne model is of salmon pink silk crepe, the skirt and bodice composed entirely of tiny hand tucks and insertions of cream Valenciennes lace. The belt and soft stock collar are of pale heliotrope ribbon. A Paquin design in steel gray and white satin has blouse finished with scalloped peplums

and elaborately embroidered in clusters and forget-me-nots. Insertions of deep ecru lace, stock collar of white satin and belt and ends of pale blue chiffon, form the trimmings.

The wraps are the loveliest combinations imaginable of rare lace and accordion plaited silk, tucked velvet and Brussels net, all showing yokes and full frills over shoulders and pointed back and front. Peau de sole, jetted net and corded silk coats, tight fitting in back and blouse front, are among the latest models. The silk waists make up an exhibition by themselves, and are shown in a bewildering variety, taffeta, in the palest tints of pink, blue, lavender and gray, with black and white prevailing. They are trimmed with lace, rows of baby ribbon and velvet. In the dressy silk shirt waists Bayadere tucking is the favorite mode of trimming.

For golf wear a natty suit is composed of a checked plaid cheviot skirt and a jacket of bright scarlet cloth, with collar and cuffs of hunter green. Blue and red is also effectively combined in another golf jacket.

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The Army rendezvous at Chickamauga National Park has been named Camp Geo. H. Thomas, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, the hero of the battle of Chickamauga in the late war.

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The "Anglo-American," published in the City of Mexico, April 3, says: "A Spanish filibustering crowd, commanded by a certain Mr. Marti, whose experiences in Texas were not very savory, was concentrated on the Texas border to invade the United States, and to strike a blow for their madre patria, heroic Spain. Four hundred descendants of Don Quixote were willing to annihilate the colossus of the North, four hundred Spanish patriots were on the point of unfurling the Castilian banner, when their patriotic enthusiasm was nipped in the bud. A few Mexican rurales checked their heroic resolution. What a great pity that the Mexican authorities should have prevented their glorious enterprise, how sad that Marti's ranks were not strengthened by the Spanish orators and the other gachupin rabble of this capital. For all the Spaniards of Mexico would have met with a glorious reception by a small company of Texas cowboys, who would have given the Spanish enthusiasts such a thrashing as would be remembered by them to the end of their mercenary lives. Talk about Spanish valor—Texas alone can whip all Spain."

R. A. Day, "Coronel de Artilleria," Army of Buenos Ayres, publishes in a handy volume "Tactica de Artilleria de Campaña, precedida por la descripción y datos generales del nuevo material de Artilleria." The volume contains tables, illustrations of guns, projectiles, etc.,

and diagrams of tactical formations. The work is the result of the observation and experience of its author, acquired in the use of modern artillery in the service of Buenos Ayres, and is adapted to the regulations governing that service. Its description of modern artillery will be found interesting and valuable in other services than that of Buenos Ayres.

"Sanitary Engineering" is published by its author, Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E., at 36 Union Square East. Mr. Gerhard is a consulting engineer for sanitary works; member of American Public Health Association, American Forestry Association, corresponding member of American Institute of Architects, etc. He gives a "Definition of Sanitary Engineering" from a lecture which he delivered in 1895 before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and an account of the "Actual Practice of the Sanitary Engineer" and kindred subjects, closing with an appendix upon "the work of the sanitary engineer in case of sudden outbreaks of epidemics in time of war or after sudden calamities, catastrophes and great disasters in civil life."

We have received from Charles Scribner's Sons "Letters on Strategy," by Gen. Prince Kraft Zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, forming the second volume of the Wolsey series, edited by Capt. Walter H. James, Kegan Paul,

French, Trübner & Co., Ltd., London. This work is in two large, handsomely bound volumes; price, \$12. From the same house we have also a very handsome volume, price \$3.50, which forms the third volume of this same Wolsey series. It is entitled, "Indian Warfare," by Capt. and Bvt. Maj. G. J. Younghusband, P. S. C., Asst. Q. M. Gen., author of "The Queen's Commission," "Fraya and Foraya," "The Relief of Chitral," etc.

"Industrial Freedom," by David MacGregor Means, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, is a valuable addition to the discussion of some of the current topics of the day, such as the relation between employer and the employed, personal relations of corporate industry, and the questions of wages and profit. It contains an introduction by Mr. David A. Wells, who has made a special study of the questions considered in Mr. Means's volume, concerning which Mr. Wells says: "We have recently had a startling exhibition of the prevalence of Jacobinical doctrines among our demagogues, and of their popularity among our people. If such doctrines are to be overcome, it will be by means of the diffusion of such truths as are contained in this book, and those who are concerned for the future of our country will do well to read it and to let it influence their thought and action."

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